

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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VICE PRESIDENT TO CHAIR 'CRISIS MANAGEMENT' TEAM

OW251838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--The White House announced yesterday evening a decision to have Vice President George Bush chair an administration team in charge of foreign policy "crisis management." The purpose of the team, a White House statement said, "is to coordinate and control all appropriate federal resources in responding to emergency situations both foreign and domestic."

The role of the vice president, the statement said, is to "chair the team in the absence of the President." Bush will also engage in "forward planning for emergency responses, develop options for presidential consideration and take the lead in the implementation of those decisions," said the statement.

The statement said that the choice of the vice president was guided in large measure by "the fact that management of crises has traditionally--and appropriately--been done within the White House."

In the 1950's Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was the "crisis manager" for President Eisenhower and in recent years the chief crisis manager has been the president's national security adviser.

REAGAN AFFIRMS HAIG'S ROLE IN FOREIGN POLICY

OW260718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--President Ronald Reagan today affirmed Alexander Haig remains his "primary adviser on foreign affairs," following his appointment of Vice President George Bush as chairman of the administration's "crisis management" team. Reagan's statement was made after a talk with Haig this morning at the White House where some confusion surfaced following the White House's announcement of Bush's new appointment.

Reagan said, "One of the principle responsibilities of a president is the conduct of foreign policy." He announced, "The secretary of state is my primary adviser on foreign affairs and in that capacity, he is the chief formulator and spokesman for foreign policy for this administration." The President stated, "There is not, nor has there ever been, any question about this."

Vice President George Bush, responding to a question at his press conference this afternoon, said Haig "is the chief adviser on foreign policy, that's clear. He's going to be the general manager of that policy, that's clear. He is an excellent secretary of state. I think that's very clear."

Asked how he defines a crisis, Bush said, "We'll know it when the President sees it" and "this is mainly the judgment called for on the part of the President of the United States." As to his own role, Bush said he had been asked by the President to work with him in the coordination and control of various departments. A White House announcement describes the purpose of the "crisis management" team as one "to coordinate and control all appropriate federal resources in responding to emergency situations both foreign and domestic." Bush will chair the team in the absence of the President.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON TOUGHER STRATEGIC POLICY

OW252020 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] According to a RENMIN RIBAO report, the Reagan administration is more and more obviously taking the strategic policy of strengthening its military presence in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean to protect the interests of the West in this extensive region. Observers in Western countries point out that this will have a significant influence upon the world situation in days to come.



U.S. Vice President Bush reiterated on 21 March that the Reagan administration is determined to seek peace through strength so that the United States will be second to none in naval power.

Since the Reagan administration took over the helm of state, it has repeatedly declared that the United States must strengthen its navy and base installations and coordinate with its allies' naval and air strength in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. In 1982-1986, the United States will appropriate \$17 billion for the building of a rapid deployment force. In addition, the United States is sparing no effort to improve its relations with countries in this region and increase aid to some major countries to win their support for increased U.S. military strength.

What is noticeable is that according to a New York TIMES report, at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on 19 March, U.S. Secretary of State Haig raised the question of strategic policy. He stressed that the United States must seek a consistent strategy in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. He said: In the vast region from Pakistan all the way to Egypt, including such countries as Turkey and Saudi Arabia whose circumstances are completely different from one another, the Reagan administration will try to be in agreement with these countries on the strategic point of view so as to deal with the Soviet Union. This strategy proposed by Haig is to employ political and diplomatic coordination with countries in this region, thereby forming a stronger united force against the Soviet Union.

In this connection, the United States has obtained and is still obtaining some favorable conditions. The resumption of diplomatic relations between Sudan and Egypt is a major development of the united struggle against hegemony by the Middle East countries. Furthermore, both countries have shown a willingness to let the United States use their base installations and other facilities. In addition, the United States and Turkey have finally reached an agreement that allows the United States to continue to use bases in Turkey.

In the Persian Gulf region, the settlement of the hostage issue and the Reagan administration's fulfillment of the hostage agreement have eased the tense relations between the United States and Iran. Of particular importance is that the United States has strengthened its relations with Saudi Arabia and is increasing military aid to Saudi Arabia. But the United States' plan to dispatch a rapid deployment force has not received a good response from the Gulf countries.

In South Asia, the Reagan administration recently asked Congress to ease the restrictions on the aid to Pakistan and stated that it would consider offering Pakistan more military aid than Carter had promised. In addition, Reagan has stated that the United States is willing to supply Afghan guerrillas with weapons. The REUTER news agency says these offers are part of the new efforts being made by the United States to seek friendship in the Persian Gulf. However, people think it still remains to be seen what role the United States can play in the coming complicated struggle against the Soviet strategy of making a southward thrust.

Moscow is disturbed by the United States pushing the above-mentioned strategic policy, which has been vehemently attacked by the Soviet propaganda machine. A few days ago the TASS news agency carried a commentary that evaded the question of the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan but criticized the United States for declaring aid to Afghan guerrillas as arbitrarily trampling upon international law and even waging an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. PRAVDA recently carried a commentary that both criticized the Carter administration for practicing adventurism in the Middle East and attacked the Reagan administration for inheriting the same dangerous nature.

WEN HUI BAO DISCUSSES ABUSES OF TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

HK251012 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Yu Xianyu [0151 0341 0056]: "Thoughts on the 'Duel Between the Elephant and the Donkey'--On the Bourgeois Two-Party System"]

[Text] What is the bourgeois two-party system? And what is its essence? Some of our comrades, and particularly the young ones do not understand much about it. Let us use this occasion to analyze capitalist democracy which is upheld alternately by both bourgeois parties in order to facilitate our understanding of it and our upholding of the four basic principles.

"A Struggle for Power"

There is a so-called "duel between the elephant and the donkey" in the Western capitalist world. In fact, the "duel between the elephant and the donkey" refers to the election contests between the Republican and Democratic Parties in the United States because the elephant and the donkey are the party symbols of the Republican and the Democratic Parties respectively. This two-party system is the essence of the bourgeois system of democracy. Some young people in our country do not understand the actual political situation in the Western countries and are fascinated by bourgeois democracy, thinking that the two-party system is a perfect system. This is in fact a great misunderstanding.

The contemporary ruling parties belong to a certain class. The so-called two-party system is one in which there are two differently named groups of bourgeois politicians. They are in power alternately and their common goal is to safeguard the interests of the bourgeoisie. The bourgeois two-party system originated in England and has been and is now practiced by some English-speaking countries such as England, the United States, Canada and Australia. The two-party system practiced in the United States is the most typical example. The first U.S. President George Washington in fact did not want to follow the British model and opposed the two-party system. He said: The alternate rule of two parties "has done a lot of evil, and the system itself is a reflection of a horrible dictatorship." However, the Federalist Party (predecessor of the present Republican Party) gained ground by concentrating on the question of power for the federal government shortly after Washington stepped down. The conflict of interests between the bourgeois gold traders and businessmen in the north and the powerful land owners in the south and the traditional relationship between the United States and England accounted for the emergence of these two parties. Since then, the two parties in the United States have split and reconfigured several times by concentrating on issues such as emancipation of the Negroes in the south. The Republican Party was founded in the mid-19th century. It represented the political power of the northern industrial bourgeoisie and the interests of the land owners in the newly developed states in the west. More than a century has passed since the Republican and Democratic Parties have begun to take turns in ruling the country. No matter which party is in power, the policies adopted are more or less the same. They only hold different views on minor issues. That is why Lenin said: "The party of the former slaveowners is the so-called "Democratic Party;" the capitalist party, which favored the emancipation of the Negroes, has developed into the "Republican Party." "Since the emancipation of the Negroes, the distinction between the two parties has been diminishing." "The people have been deceived and diverted from their vital interests by means of spectacular and meaningless duels between the two bourgeois parties." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 18, p 397)

"Money Is the Life Blood of Politics"

Some people say: "The two parties, one in office and the other out, can make politics honest since they are always keeping an eye on each other." This is in fact a muddled view deviating from Marxist analysis.

The bourgeoisie's intention in promoting the two-party system is to maintain the political power of the bourgeois dictatorship. Bourgeois politics is absolutely not honest, but is deceitful and speculative. People can refer to concrete examples if they have doubts. The two parties of the Western countries do not generally have a definite political program or a definite number of members. They usually count those people as their members who support their party candidates during elections. Therefore, party membership may change at any time and generally speaking, party members are only involved with the party during elections. However, in addition to general members, both parties have so-called organized members. They are admitted in the party's basic-level organizations through certain connections and procedures; they actively participate in party affairs especially in the soliciting of votes for their party candidates during elections. There is also a group of party workers headed by "party bosses" inside the parties. They are responsible for running all party organizations, elections and designation of posts. The main duty of both parties' organs is to manipulate elections, ensuring that power will fall into the hands of those who meet the demands of the bourgeoisie.

As a matter of fact, the two bourgeois parties are sheltered and manipulated by the big monopoly financial groups. Some Westerners have said that "money is the lifeblood of politics." This saying reflects the actual political situation of the Western bourgeois countries. The two parties have to spend a lot during presidential election years on television broadcasts, advertisements, public opinion polls, flights and trips and the manufacturing of badges, posters, stickers and handbooks. In addition to this, they still have to spend an enormous amount of money on "dirty tricks," such as the employment of secret agents to fabricate materials and provide information by means of wire taps. According to statistics, the cost of running presidential election campaigns increased by 200 percent from 1932 to 1972 and now amounts to nearly \$100 million. The enormous amount of money spent on election campaigns mainly comes in the form of donations by the big financial groups. During the presidential election campaign in 1968, the Rockefellers and 10 other big families made as much as 122 donations. Many financial groups simultaneously support both the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. They regard these donations as a form of political participation and hope that they can firmly control one of the two groups of political speculators through donations. In addition to the donations of various big families, some people who long for an official post are often very generous. A certain American professor of political science who has been taking part in elections for a long time pointed out: "Everyone knows the relationship between the higher-ranking posts of the federal government, especially the post of ambassador, and the generous political donors. Many of the best posts are occupied by those who have made generous donations to the party." One example is that of a person who was appointed an ambassador in 1972 shortly after he had donated \$200,000. Although the Senate committee knew the behind-the-scenes story, they confirmed this appointment with the vote of 12 against 1. With money you can make the devil turn a millstone. Under the two-party system, it is very easy to purchase an official post or an ambassadorship with money.

Under the manipulation and support of the monopoly capitalists, the two parties have done a lot of corrupt things during elections. What they call an election is just a trick played to deceive the masses. Candidates can register their names with both parties in the same area during the same election. This method of "beyond-party registrations" is unimaginable to us. However, it has been practiced in the Western countries. There is not a great distinction between the two parties so long as the successful candidate represents the interest of the bourgeoisie. Thus, the representative figure of a party can register as a candidate of the other party. In Florida, the candidate of the Republican Party in 1972 was in fact the secretary of the Democratic Party in the same state. In Chicago, there is a party organization which consists of 50 members, engaged solely in influencing and soliciting voters. Even bourgeois scholars admit that there are two kinds of party bosses within the two parties. The first kind is those politicians who like to play tricks.



These people are usually brought up in rich and high-class families and their main intention is to gain a certain political reputation; the other kind are those who seek personal gain. They are not so well off and want to get some money out of their political participation. They are corrupt and take bribes and regard political participation as "a way for their families and friends to become rich." Under the manipulation of these notorious party bosses, right and wrong are always confused. There are such strange things as "phantoms casting votes" in a country which claims to possess the most advanced science and technology. Even dead citizens have been known to cast votes.

No traces of honesty are found in such a bourgeois two-party political system.

#### Trading of Special Commodities

There are still some people who say: "The system in which two parties take turns in holding power seems to represent more liberty and democracy than the one-party system after all." These comrades do not realize that there is only specific but not abstract liberty and democracy in the world. Where the bourgeoisie is concerned, the two-party system is really a liberal and democratic form. However, the liberty and democracy of the proletariat and the laboring masses vanishes with the existence of bourgeois liberty and democracy. Since political activities have now become merchandise in the Western world, liberty and democracy become special commodities. This point can be clearly seen in the emergence of an election apparatus to meet the needs of a presidential campaign. Presumably, the election activities are planned and carried out by the candidates' friends, colleagues and fellow party workers. However, the election activities are becoming more complicated and the costs for running these activities have doubled. On the one hand the organizers of such election campaigns realize that the candidates still need a great number of people who are experienced and skillful in running elections, and on the other hand, that this is a profit-making business. Thus, this has given rise to professional election campaign organizers. They provide complete election services which include contact with the press, conducting public opinion polls, providing explanatory notes and charts, designing and distributing propaganda leaflets, conducting studies into policies, developing campaign strategy, drafting campaign speeches, scheduling appearances, raising funds, working out the budget, providing legal aid, settling accounts, and so on. The campaign organizers can manipulate everything. The candidate must listen to his organizers' advice as to where to go, what to say, how to present himself and when to avoid certain situations. The candidate must consistently work with the policies formulated by his professional campaign organizers. As a television reporter pointed out, these campaign organizers can "basically transform a nonentity into an influential person and create the impression that the candidate is very experienced and qualified." Where the campaign organizers are concerned, the election campaign is no more than dealing in commodities, and "the course of a presidential election has become the dealing in a great commodity." The campaign organizers irresponsibly boast in the same manner as the capitalist shopkeepers who sell sham commodities under the signboard "we are honest even to children and the elderly." Apparently, a common worker or peasant will neither be able to run nor employ campaign organizers. What else can this liberal and democratic form do besides ensure the bourgeoisies' "holding of power?"

#### A Cul-de-Sac

In light of historical materialism, the bourgeois two-party system is a form of the capitalist system of democracy. It is antagonistic to feudal dictatorship and has played an advanced role in history. However, in the wake of the decline of capitalism, the bourgeois two-party system is in a cul-de-sac. A very talented American reporter has written a book entitled "Its Over for the Political Parties: The Failure of the United States." The book has explicitly pointed out that the U.S. political party system is now on the decline.

It was revealed in a Gallup poll of American college students in December 1969 that the appraisal of the two parties was the lowest among various social organizations. Only 18 percent of the students showed any interest in the two parties. This point is also clearly explained by the number of votes cast in the elections run by the two parties. After the founding of the United States, the rate of votes cast during presidential elections continued to increase, reaching its climax in 1860, that is, 81.2 percent. Ever since then, the rate began to decline and only amounted to 55.6 percent in 1972; and the rate of votes cast by black Americans only amounted to 47.8 percent. As revealed by investigations, over 50 percent of eligible voters who did not register were not interested in the tricks played by the parties. Following World War II, some Asian countries imitated the U.S. two-party system, but after having faced failures they have restored military authoritarian rule. These facts clearly suggest that the two-party system in a capitalist society is in no way an open road but a cul-de-sac. Only proletarian democracy and its party system will flourish.

Comrade Mao Zedong said in his book "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People": "But this so-called two-party system is nothing but a device for maintaining the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie; it can never guarantee freedom to the working people." The bourgeois two-party system is like a puppet show. No matter which puppet is on stage, it is always manipulated by someone in the background. "This so-called 'bipartisan' system prevailing in America and Britain has been one of the most powerful means of preventing the rise of an independent working class, that is, a genuinely socialist party." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 18, p 398) Kautskiy sang the praises of the two-party system, giving the workers an explicit account of how the British political parties of the 18th century--the Whigs and the Tories--safeguarded democracy of the minority. As a result of this, Kautskiy was rebuked by Lenin as the slave who "subserviently served the bourgeoisie." More than half a century has passed since Lenin's criticism of Kautskiy. The balance of class forces over the world is advancing toward a proletarian orientation, and simultaneously, the bourgeois system of democracy, including the two-party system, is on the decline. Now, should anyone run counter to the proletariat as Kautskiy did and "sing praises of the dying bourgeois democracy," he would certainly be going too far.

#### FRG DEFENSE MINISTER APEL VISITS U.S. 23 MAR

OW241226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--West German Defence Minister Hans Apel left here for Washington today, starting his three-day visit to the United States.

During the visit, Apel will hold talks mainly with his U.S. counterpart Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander Haig, it was reported. Their talks will cover such topics as the Western countries strengthening their military forces, West Germany rendering more help for the extension of U.S. troops' barracks and logistic warehouses on its land, the renewal of medium-range nuclear weapons and problems concerning the neutron bomb.

Sources in Bonn also said that Apel will assure his American counterpart of West Germany's will and ability to meet its military commitments towards NATO. Though West Germany is in financial difficulties, Apel will make it clear that Bundeswehr will not cut down its orders for heavy weapons.

Apel is the third member of Bonn cabinet who went to visit the United States since Reagan came into office.

#### JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS U.S. VISIT

OW251354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito ended his visit to the United States today with emphasis to reaffirm and strengthen what is described as "relationship of trust" between the two partners.

During his stay here, Ito had an hour-long "detailed and cordial discussion" with President Reagan this morning. Earlier, he also met Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and other senior U.S. officials as well as U.S. trade representatives.

Haig said after Ito's meeting with Reagan that there was a "convergence of views," especially with respect to the needs for unity and coherence among the allies including Japan, while Ito described these meetings as "very useful and fruitful."

It was learned that their talks centered on the long-standing bilateral problems but no decisions were made. Both sides also discussed East-West relations, especially in the light of the "continuing Soviet presence in Afghanistan," regional problems and defense-related matters. The United States and Japan reportedly reached a broad consensus on strategic problems confronting Asia and the Far East. They stressed the need to maintain stability in the region. Ito made it clear to the American partner that Japan, as a member of the Western alliance, was determined to "fulfil its responsibility and its role for world peace."

However, controversial issues such as Japanese car exports to the United States and Japan's contribution to security remained unsolved. Japanese autos to the United States soared to a record 1.9 million last year and such large imports have caused great concern in this country. There is a strong mood recently in the U.S. Congress for a three-year import restriction on foreign cars. During the talks, the U.S. side expressed its concern to Ito and explained the situation of the American auto industry, but no agreement was reached.

Later, Ito merely quoted the joint statement by himself and Reagan on their meeting as saying that the agreement coming out from the meetings was that a major objective was to preserve the "principle of free trade." They agreed to hold further discussions on the car imports issue. Ito said both sides would try to bring about a satisfactory resolution of the problem before the Japanese prime minister's visit to the United States. But he warned at a press conference that unilateral restriction by the United States on Japanese auto imports could cause "disastrous consequences" on the world economy.

On defense spending, Ito said there was no discussion of what the United States would like Japan to do with respect to Japan's defence budget. But he said there is a general expression of expectation that more will be done by Japan.

The Japanese foreign minister arrived in the U.S. on March 21 and will leave the United States directly for home early tomorrow morning.

#### VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS AMERICAN VISITORS

OW251555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here today with Mr Edward N. Ney and Mr Alexander Bordy, chairman and vice-chairman of the Young and Rubicam Inc., and their party.

The American guests arrived here on March 21.



ARMY PAPER ON USSR, POLISH COORDINATED ACTIONS

OW251539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--The Soviet Army paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) has in the past few days given prominence to reports on the joint tactical manoeuvres held by the Soviet Union and Poland. It also called on "the entire army to sharpen their vigilance."

The paper has taken this action against the background of a tense situation prevailing all over Poland.

In a frontpaged feature about the Soviet-Polish joint manoeuvres, the army paper said that "the aim of our field exercises is to learn things which are essential to real battles." "The enemies of Poland have time and again played tricks. Our task is to sharpen the vigilance of the entire army and to increase the sense of responsibility in defending the fruits of socialism and combating subversive activities of the antagonistic ideology."

In the past ten days or so, the paper also reported the military exercises of the Soviet troops stationed in the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

DEATH OF SOVIET MASTER FILM DIRECTOR NOTED

OW241616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--One of the master directors of the Soviet film world, Mark Donskoi, died here at the age of 81.

Donskoi started his studio work in 1926. In the 1930's, he produced a series of three films, "Childhood," "In the World" and "My Universities"--based on the same titles of the great Soviet writer Maxim Gorkiy's autobiography. They were hailed as a film classic wherever they were shown. During the anti-fascist war, he directed the films "The Making of a Hero" and "Rainbow." In the postwar period, he again turned out the outstanding films "The Village Teacher" and "Mother" based on Gorkiy's famous novel of the same title.

Many of the master's works were shown and widely acclaimed in China.

NODONG SINMUN CITED ON L'HUMANITE COMMENTARY

OW211341 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] The [North] Korean paper NODONG SINMUN carried in its 14 March issue a commentary entitled: "Why Was the French Paper L'HUMANITE Surprised?" We introduce to you, friends, the commentary.

According to foreign sources, L'HUMANITE, organ of the French Communist Party, recently criticized us groundlessly about Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Khieu Samphan's arrival in Korea. L'HUMANITE wrote: The personalities directly responsible for the tragedy of the Kampuchean people have gathered in Pyongyang. It also noted that [the Democratic Republic of] Korea's reception of these murderers was a cause for surprise.

The commentary contains no truth and is not worth refuting. But since it was intended to criticize us in an attempt to create a wrong impression among the world's people about our principled stand, we must say something in response. Rash judgment and hasty acts are always rude and mistaken.

As everyone knows, the prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea came to Pyongyang to meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who stays in Korea. For Kampucheans to meet to discuss their country's problems is their own affair in which no one should interfere. Besides, it is self-evident that no one can prevent people of a free nation from meeting and conducting activities for solving their country's domestic problems. In any country we can see people of different inclinations gather and discuss matters of mutual concern. This is not uncommon in international affairs and there is nothing strange about it at all.

We simply received Kampucheans who came to our country. Receiving people coming to one's country is something that one should do from the moral point of view, and it is part of internationally recognized etiquette. Anyone in his right mind who views facts directly and objectively would find nothing strange and surprising about it.

How we treat Kampucheans is a question entirely pertaining to our sovereignty. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a sovereign state which takes the chuche idea as its inshakable guiding idea. We shape our lines and policies on the basis of our independent faith and judgment and maintain full sovereignty in our external activities. In international relations, we do not act to suit other people's attitudes, nor do we act to please anyone's desire. This is a universally recognized fact.

But, why was L'HUMANITE surprised at such an utterly natural and common fact? It would not have done so if it had viewed facts objectively and had had the ability to think and judge independently. A newspaper, the mouthpiece of public opinion, should pay much attention to viewing facts objectively and ponder over them before carrying an article. Those who let L'HUMANITE carry the article to criticize us should know that their reckless act is certainly not beneficial to them.

NPC'S LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE VISITORS

OW251553 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this evening with Haruko Kobori, daughter of the Chinese people's old friend, the late Mr Kenzo Matsumura. Mr Matsumura contributed much in promoting China-Japan friendship. Madame Kobori has accompanied her father to China for many times. After the meeting, Liao Chengzhi gave a dinner in honour of Madame Kobori and her party.

Present on the occasion were Liu Xiwen, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. The Japanese visitors arrived in Beijing yesterday.

PEOPLE'S DISCONTENT WORRIES HANOI RULERS

OW251551 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Correspondent (Le Wu) commentary: "The Hanoi Authorities' Panic"]

[Text] Since last year, through conferences, press reports and articles and radio broadcasts, the Hanoi authorities have waged an unusually strong propaganda drive stressing the necessity to maintain political security and public order and security.

NHAN DAN carried a Home Ministry communique, which read in part: We must resolutely smash all espionage and psychological warfare schemes designed to impair our people's morale, create instability and undermine our economy. More specifically, a QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article noted: A number of people in our society are disseminating reactionary thoughts and viewpoints and fabrications--both open and secret--by means of circulated handwritten and printed materials or by leaflets with a view to arousing distrust and discontent among our people regarding our regime and its line and policies. They even aim at the larger objective of inciting the people to oppose and consequently weaken our administration and regime. QUAN DOI NHAN DAN magazine even carried a series of articles on the importance of urgently checking the prevailing disturbances.

This, obviously, is a bad sign for the Vietnamese authorities. It is no wonder why some time ago, Mr [Oong] Pham Van Dong worriedly said: The current situation demands that we daily and hourly concern ourselves with our country's political security and with public order and security. The second of the five basic tasks for 1981 set forth at the Ninth VCP Central Committee plenum deals with the maintenance of political security and public order and security.

From Vietnam's propaganda drive carried out since last year people can recognize the Hanoi authorities' worries about Vietnam's domestic situation. The Vietnamese rulers sense that their regime is being shaken to its foundations. It is common to see Vietnamese people stage passive slowdowns or gossip in the streets about their discontent over the Le Duan clique's domestic and foreign policies.

A cadre who used to work at a Hanoi factory and recently fled Vietnam said: Nearly all cadres and workers at Vietnamese factories, enterprises and government agencies have staged passive slowdowns. During working hours they often gossip in small groups, complaining about life hardships, conscription, and telling stories about corruption and bad practices among higherups. Talk about the people's discontent over the current situation in Vietnam is usually heard at restaurants, coffee shops and on sidewalks and buses. Although the Vietnamese authorities impose strict measures to control the people's talk, forbidding gossip about fabricated stories and negative, pessimistic and biased viewpoints and although they use an army of security and secret agents to watch the people's actions and speech, all their efforts are in vain. People's discontent is not something that can be checked by orders or prohibitions.

What worries the Hanoi authorities most is the people's growing discontent and opposition. In June and July of 1979, leaflets criticizing the Vietnamese authorities were spread in Hanoi's Long Bien Stadium. In early 1980, a wall poster was seen on Hanoi's Hang Bong Street reading: Down with the fascist Le Duan clique. Many banners and leaflets opposing the Le Duan clique have also appeared at Hom market on Ly Nam De Street, near a Vietnamese military camp, at Dong Xuan market--Hanoi's largest--and at populous streets around the Hoan Kiem Lake.

In addition, a number of antigovernment organizations have been formed in Vietnam. Many armed struggles have erupted in southern, central and northern Vietnam. The Vietnamese press hinted that a number of people scheming to foment disturbances have selected Ho Chi Minh and Hue cities as their assembly and liaison centers from where they disseminate inflammatory literature.

Reports say an antigovernment organization called People's National Salvation Front [mawtj traanj daan toocj cuwus nuwowcz] has been formed in Ho Chi Minh City. The central highlands' ethnic minorities have their own armed forces under the United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races [FULRO]. Khmer people in southern Vietnam have formed the Khmer People's Committee for the Defense of Southern Kampuchea [uyr ban daan toocj khmer baor veej mieenf nam Kampuchea]. Many organized antigovernment activities have also erupted in Lang Son, Lai Chau, Quang Ninh and Nghe An. VNA reports say that antigovernment forces are carrying out their activities in Vietnam, assassinating government cadres, sabotaging factories, conducting psychological warfare, undermining the economy and even launching armed attacks.

It is worthy to note that while cursing foreigners' psywar activities against them, the Vietnamese authorities are very fearful of the psychological warfare directed against their regime within their own country. On the approach of the 1980 Vietnam national day, rumors were allegedly spread in Hanoi about the possibility of the eruption of a disturbance. Stupefied, the Vietnamese authorities sent out an army of policemen and agents of the armed people's public security forces to Hanoi's streets and bus stations to check the people and arrest suspects. Their agents even made house searches and arrested people in their homes, arousing people's fears for some time.

Vietnam's Interior Ministry's reports hinted that during 1 month preceding the 1980 Vietnam national day, more than 30,000 people were arrested by Vietnamese authorities. If the Vietnamese authorities did not realize that their regime was shaken to its foundations, why did they use such a large force to check and arrest people? They acted as if they had to cope with a strong enemy.

The Hanoi authorities are also greatly disturbed by serious violations of military discipline and by desertion within the Vietnamese Army. Fed up with the country's situation and unwilling to serve as cannon fodder in their rulers' war of aggression against Kampuchea and in their rulers' opposition to China, Vietnamese army men have often stolen arms and deserted from the army. This phenomenon is increasing. Mutinies [binh bieens] have even occurred. On many occasions NHAN DAN worriedly warned Vietnamese officers and men to respect laws and observe military discipline, but to no avail. Desertion in the Vietnamese Army is commonplace. Last year, on a single day, 40-50 men deserted from a company stationed in the First Military Region. A battalion stationed in Long An Province had only a few deserters at the beginning but, after some time, few people remained in the unit.

Desertions within the ranks of the Vietnamese invaders in Kampuchea is even more serious. A Vietnamese officer, who was sent to fight in Kampuchea and who recently fled Vietnam, said: Vietnamese officers and men are increasingly aware that they are being deceived by the government. Not resigned to serving as cannon fodder, more and more army men are deserting their units and returning home. The desertion movement is increasing and cannot be checked even though the Vietnamese Army Command has installed checkpoints to nab deserters along the road linking Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese society is in a precarious situation with widespread, open or latent opposition. The opposition of youth is strongest because they are being conscripted and many of them are employed. Vietnamese peasants are increasingly disgruntled because of forced grain sales and collection by the government. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese rulers are becoming increasingly corrupt. They cannot even trust their cadres. Last year, many Vietnamese press articles repeatedly criticized the cadres' negative manifestations, failure to properly carry out resolutions on the central level, vacillation, decreasing confidence, weakened combat readiness and dissemination of enemy fabrications.



Over the past few years, the Hanoi authorities have further tightened their fascist grip on the people. A Vietnamese refugee said: The Vietnamese people's daily ration is becoming increasingly smaller, meanwhile the Vietnamese Army and police forces are larger than ever before and more and more prisons are being built.

However, historical facts prove that dictators can never maintain their fascist rules with bayonets. Despite the Hanoi authorities' control and repression and clamor for stronger measures to maintain political security, they certainly cannot quell the discontent and opposition among the Vietnamese people. On the contrary, their acts only prove their weakness and panic.

#### SRV USING TOXIC CHEMICALS IN KAMPUCHEA

HK251230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Grave Crime"]

[Text] Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have continued to order their aggressor troops to spread toxic chemicals and poisonous gas shells in the rural areas of Kampuchea. The Thai military personnel stationed in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas have proved that the Vietnamese troops spread toxic chemicals containing cyanide in the rural areas of western Kampuchea, killing the people and soldiers of Democratic Kampuchea. The savagery of the Vietnamese authorities in using toxic chemicals to kill Kampucheans and in flagrantly ignoring the rudimentary principles governing international relations has evoked the severe indignation of and condemnation by the international community.

The Vietnamese authorities' dream to annex Kampuchea has long been shattered. They are now bogged down in the quagmire of Kampuchea. The people, soldiers and resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea have grown stronger and stronger in the war. They have continued to launch attacks even during the dry season, striking relentless blows at the enemy. Under these circumstances, the Vietnamese authorities did something desperate--trying to stave off defeat by resorting to chemical weapons. However, the Vietnamese authorities can in no way avert their doomed failure by using chemical weapons. This sinister crime can only arouse more deep-seated hatred among the Kampuchean people who will deal them harder blows.

When the Hanoi authorities ordered their troops to invade Kampuchea, they loudly hollered that they went there to "liberate" the Kampuchean people and bring them "a happy life." However, facts over the past 2 years show that they have brought to Kampuchea nothing but famine and death. The Vietnamese authorities have long become notorious for using toxic chemicals against the Meo people in Laos, and now, they resort to using the same weapons against the Kampuchean people. This only proves that the Vietnamese authorities are those who commit most heinous crimes while making high-sounding statements.

Supporting the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea is an important step taken by the Soviet Union in carrying out its global strategy and the first step taken by Vietnam in committing aggression and expansion. In order to realize their hegemonistic ambitions, both the big and little hegemonists can do all sorts of evil. The Vietnamese authorities are committing a grave crime by repeatedly using chemical weapons in Kampuchea. People should not let such an evil deed go unchecked.

#### SRV DEFECTORS URGE COLLEAGUES TO FOLLOW SUIT

OW250810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Six Vietnamese soldiers who recently defected to the Kampuchean Army and guerrillas in Samlot, Battambang Province, western Kampuchea, have appealed to their compatriots in Kampuchea to desert from the Le Duan clique, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

They pointed out in a letter that the only way for the Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea to do their bit to end at an early date the disastrous war, to save their own lives and reunite with their families is to return to Vietnam or go over to the Democratic Kampuchean side.

The letter says: "Your parents, wives and children are longing for your return. Our people have come to know more clearly than ever that as long as the disastrous war goes on, greater agony will visit them and their existence will be threatened. The Le Duan clique has time and again trumpeted Soviet assistance to our people. However, facts have shown that Soviet guns and ammunition cannot serve as food for us, and our country will be turned into a colony of the Soviet Union."

The six deserters belonged to the Second Company, First Battalion, 250th Regiment, 59th Division of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. They were forcibly conscripted not long ago and airlifted by Soviet planes from Saigon to Siem Reap. From there they were sent to the city of Battambang by car. After only one month's training, they were thrown to the Samlot battlefield and defected 20 days later. They said in the letter they were welcomed and well received by the Democratic Kampuchean units.

#### MORE SRV SOLDIERS DEFECT TO THAILAND 24 MARCH

OW260828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Bangkok, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--Four Vietnamese soldiers entered Thailand from Kampuchea on March 24, bringing the number to 75 of Vietnamese deserters to Thailand since last October, informed Thai military sources at the border district of Ta Phraya, Prachin Buri Province disclosed yesterday. All the Vietnamese military defectors are now being remanded in an interrogation centre under Thai military supervision.

The deserters reportedly told Thai authorities that they were conscripted into the Vietnamese Army and sent to Kampuchea against their will. They were now thoroughly sick of the war and want to be resettled in a third country, they said. Thai military sources said they expected more Vietnamese troops to defect in the future.

#### THAI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS UN ENVOY IN BANGKOK

OW241623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila urged Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's special envoy Mohamed Essafi here today to broaden his consultations on the Kampuchean issue. He suggested that the inclusion of China, the Soviet Union, the other countries concerned and some neutral countries in addition to his visits to the ASEAN countries, Vietnam and Laos might help to bring about the implementation of the UN resolution on the Kampuchean issue. Sitthi Sawetsila related this to the press after talks with Mohamed Essafi today. In the talks he explained to Mohamed Essafi the Thai and ASEAN's position on the solution of the Kampuchean issue. He expressed the hope that the special envoy would relate the ASEAN position to the Indochinese countries. "We are awaiting a reply from the special envoy after he returns to Bangkok on March 28," he added. Asked whether the international conference on Kampuchea would be held in May, Sitthi said: "ASEAN is hoping for the convening of the conference in this period. We want peace and stability in the region."

#### ROMULO ADDRESSES ASEAN STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

Rejects Indochina Meeting

OW251403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Manila, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--The ASEAN governments today again rejected the proposals for an ASEAN-Indochina regional conference and denounced the so-called elections by the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea.



These are the statements made by Carlos P. Romulo, foreign minister of the Philippines and chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, at the fourth ASEAN Standing Committee meeting in Manila today.

Mr Romulo said that ASEAN cannot agree with the Soviet appeal concerning the recent proposals made at the Ho Chi Minh City for a regional conference between ASEAN and Indochina, "because the appeal ignores the root cause of the problem, namely the breach of fundamental principles of the UN Charter."

"ASEAN maintains," Romulo said, that "the crux of the problem is the continuing conflict in Kampuchea, resulting from Vietnam's unlawful occupation of that country by force in violation of the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the principles enshrined in the UN Charter." He urged Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and leave the Kampuchean people alone to practise their sovereign right to self-determination free from outside intervention and interference.

"The normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia cannot be achieved so long as the Vietnamese Government claims that the situation in Kampuchea is 'irreversible,'" he said. "The Kampuchean situation is reversible and for this reason ASEAN urges Vietnam and the Soviet Union to take part in an international conference to be convened under UN auspices as a first step towards a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem."

On the so-called elections that are being conducted by the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, Romulo said that "the ASEAN member-states cannot recognize the validity of any elections which would compel the Kampuchean people to endorse candidates foisted on them by foreign forces. Under the shadow cast by the presence of 200,000 Vietnamese troops, the Kampuchean people cannot pursue their national interests, form a government of their own choice or freely elect their leaders."

He further said that "the world is aware that Vietnamese forces are in Kampuchea against the will of the Kampuchean people. These forces overthrew the legitimate Government of Democratic Kampuchea and imposed a regime which has been rejected by the international community."

#### Demands Vietnamese Withdrawal

OW251601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Manila, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--One of the most important issues confronting the international community in the decade of the eighties is the means by which small independent states are to protect their territories from invasion and occupation by the forces of militarily stronger foreign powers, Carlos P. Romulo said here today. Addressing the fourth ASEAN Standing Committee meeting in the capacity of chairman, the Philippine foreign minister noted that the invasion and continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops has changed the strategic situation in the region, endangering the security of Thailand and in the long run, the security of the rest of ASEAN. "ASEAN cannot build regional stability and peace based on an acceptance of the violation of principles, which, in its perception, form the only bases for a system of sound, orderly and peaceful relations among the member states of the international community," he stated.

He once again demanded the full withdrawal of Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea to allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination free from outside intervention.

The foreign minister also reiterated ASEAN's appreciation of the support for its positions on Kampuchea by an overwhelming majority of the UN members and the Nonaligned Movement.

He told the meeting that the ASEAN member states must pursue candid and thorough consultations on the economic and security issues that confront them, on the problems that ASEAN should resolve, and the challenges that it must rise to meet.

He briefed the meeting on the progress of ASEAN external relations, saying that the close ties with many developed countries "represent one of ASEAN's most important assets today." He also pointed out that the mutual advantage of cooperative ventures with Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United States and the members of the European Community are now fully recognized and well appreciated.

AUSTRALIA'S STREET SEES 'SOUND' RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW241900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Canberra, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street described Australia's role as a "significant middle power" with considerable weight in the present world in a speech delivered in Parliament this afternoon. Having undergone a profound change of the country's external relations in recent years, he pointed out, "Australia is now a significant middle power with a range and depth of relations comparable to any country, other than a handful of great powers." He emphasized that "the 'weight' of a middle power can be very considerable indeed within its region--as ours is in Southeast Asia and the southwest Pacific. It can be very considerable in a particular forum--as ours is in the Commonwealth."

He then turned to some of the issues "which are currently in the forefront of the Australian foreign policy," the first one of them being Kampuchea. Street reaffirmed that "Australia regards the implementation of the United Nation's resolution on Kampuchea as essential for the restoration of peace in the region." After explaining the reasons and timing of Australia's act of "de-recognition" last month of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, he said, "I want to make it clear beyond any doubt and ambiguity that our opposition to Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea remains implacable. We reject outright that that invasion proceeded on the basis of a concern for the welfare of the Khmer people. We reject outright the claim that the Heng Samrin regime, which the invasion installed, is the legitimate representative of the Khmer people. We deplore and oppose the continued Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea because it denies the independence of the Khmer people, because it affects the security of Thailand and other Asian countries, because it holds the threat of Vietnamese hegemony in the region and because it imports a Soviet strategic presence into the region." He also drew attention to the fact that "Vietnam launched its invasion on Kampuchea only after it had signed a so-called treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union". He said that "Australia will continue to support actively the interests of the ASEAN countries in restoring stability to the region."

Referring to his visits to Japan and China in January, Street said, "I was pleased to have confirmed that with both of these ancient and formidable nations Australia has been able to establish a sound relationship, based in both cases on mutual economic advantage, goodwill, and a degree of common perception of the international scene. With Japan of course we have more in common..."

He considered China as a most important participant in the events on the mainland of Asia. "Our interests and China's are not always the same, but as I said we have many perceptions in common--concern about Soviet policies and intentions, for example, and a wish to see stability in east Asia."

On Australia's relationship with the United States, he noted that there is "a shared concern" between the Reagan administration and the Australian Government "about the grave implications of the remorseless military build-up by the Soviet Union", and a shared recognition of the need "to maintain a military balance as a condition for stability and effective negotiations," and of the need "to improve consultation and coordination within the Western alliance," as well as of the need "to pay more attention to crisis situations outside the West itself." However, he said, the broad agreement between them on the analysis and evaluation of international affairs "should not be taken as implying that there will be automatic or across-the-board agreement between us," he added. "The very nature of international politics means we shall have our difference. Our perspective as a regional power, as a developed country with almost exclusively Third World neighbours, and as a member of a multi-racial Commonwealth will necessarily differ from those of a global superpower on occasions."

#### AUSTRALIA ANNOUNCES MORE AID FOR ZIMBABWE

OW231843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Canberra, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--The Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street today announced that his government had decided to provide an additional 10 million Australian dollars in aid to Zimbabwe. This will bring to 20 million dollars the total Australian pledge for the period from July, 1980 to December, 1984. In addition, the country has offered one million dollars through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist refugees who returned to Zimbabwe before last June. The foreign minister said that the Zimbabwean Government would be formally informed of the decision.

The additional aid, he added, has shown the Australian Government's support for Zimbabwe's cause of establishing a peaceful and prosperous society for its people after years of conflicts and disruption.

#### BO YIBO MEETS NEW ZEALAND TRADE MINISTER

OW241551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Bo Yibo, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Lancelot Raymond Adams-Schneider, minister of trade and industry of New Zealand, and his party at the Great Hall of the People here today.

Present on the occasion were Song Jiwen and Han Peixin, Chinese acting minister and vice-minister of light industry, and the Ambassador of New Zealand to China H. Freeman-Greene.

During his stay in Beijing, Adams-Schneider had exchanged views with Song Jiwen on enhancing the cooperation in light industry between the two countries. The New Zealand minister had also met with Li Qiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade; Hao Jianxiu, minister of textile industry; and Zhang Yongli, vice-minister of commerce.

Minister Adams-Schneider and his party are scheduled to leave here soon for a tour of Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou before returning home.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS AMBUSH SOVIET CONVOY IN HELMAND

OW251904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Afghan freedom fighters successfully ambushed a Soviet military convoy rushing from Qandahar to the two besieged towns of Geresk and Lashkar Gah on the evening of March 12 and forced it to turn tail, the agency of Afghan press reported today.

Heavy fighting was reported to be going on between Soviet occupation troops and the guerrillas in and around the two towns in Helmand Province. The guerrillas have besieged the towns for several weeks already and have beat back the reinforcements sent there to break the siege. The convoy was ambushed near Sanzari in Qandahar Province in the south. Ten of its armoured vehicles and trucks were blasted and it had to turn back and return to Qandahar.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE PAKISTAN ON NATIONAL DAY

GF241245 Beijing in Urdu to India and Pakistan 1600 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, today sent a congratulatory message to the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. In the message, they sent heartiest greetings on behalf of the PRC Government, people and themselves personally to the president, government and people of Pakistan on Pakistan's national day.

The message says that during the past year, the situation in South Asia and the Middle East has been turbulent, because the expansionist tendencies and aggression of the super-powers have posed a grave threat to the security and peace of the nations of this region. Pakistan's Government and people have not heeded external threats; they have not been daunted by anyone's strength and have kept the banner of truth and justice flying. They have struggled to uphold their sublime values and safeguard their national freedom. They have defended peace and security in this area and throughout the world. This is how they have gained the support and respect of the world.

It is our dearest wish that Pakistan achieve new successes on its path toward economic progress, strengthen its national defense and opposition to [words indistinct] of various attacks and intensify its struggle.

The message says 30 years have passed since cultural relations were established between the PRC and Pakistan. We can say with great confidence that Sino-Pakistani friendship has withstood the greatest ordeals as a result of the combined efforts of the people and governments of both the countries. This friendship is not only [words indistinct] with the wishes of our people but also benefits the peace and stability of the region. We are certain that with the continued endeavor of (?both countries), Sino-Pakistani friendship will continue to flourish.

The message concludes by wishing the Pakistani people happiness and progress.

PAKISTAN ANNOUNCES PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

OW250720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--A new Pakistan provisional constitution was announced following a special cabinet meeting held in Rawalpindi today under the chairmanship of Pakistan President and Chief Martial Law Administrator Mohammad Ziaul Haq.



The new constitution gives Pakistan authorities the power to block any political party from campaigning when political activity is resumed unless the party was registered with the Pakistan election commissioner on Sept. 30, 1979.

The constitution gives Ziaul Haq the power to dissolve any political party that he deems has been operating "in a manner prejudicial to the Islamic integrity, sovereignty or security of Pakistan." It was said that the new constitution would remain operative until martial law is lifted. Pakistan has been ruled under martial law since July 5, 1977. The document, officially called the Pakistan Provisional Constitutional Order 1981, also enables President Zia to appoint one or more vice presidents and to set up a federal council that would work as a parliament. Pakistan's national assembly has not sat since 1977.

#### JAPAN GRANTS ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN

OW221556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Three agreements stipulating provision of Japanese economic assistance to Pakistan totaling about \$18.5 million were signed here today between the governments of Japan and Pakistan.

Under one of the agreements, Japan will provide debt relief and economic assistance in the form of grants amounting to about \$3.6 million. The other two agreements envisage provision of approximately \$12 million and \$2.9 million respectively in the form of grant assistance for the purchase of fertilizer, agricultural machinery and hospital equipment.

The Japanese Government sent an economic mission to Pakistan at the end of last January to review the Japanese assistance. The mission indicated that Japan would maintain its policy of increased assistance to Pakistan.

According to newspaper reports, Japan has provided \$145 million in economic assistance to Pakistan during the current fiscal year, in addition to technical assistance amounting to \$3.5 million.

#### GUINEAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT TO PAKISTAN

OW241918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--President Sekou Toure of Guinea, chairman of the Islamic World Peace Committee, said he was sure that the Muslim people of Iran and Iraq would come to peace and thereby enable the entire Muslim world to concentrate on other urgent problems facing it. In this connection he mentioned in particular the questions of Palestine and Afghanistan.

Talking to newsmen before his departure for Iacca after a 3-day official visit to Pakistan, he said that the committee had decided to continue its mission with complete objectivity and honesty. "We are neither in favour of Iran and against Iraq, or vice versa. We are for peace and justice," he remarked. The Guinean president said that there would neither be cooperation nor development in the Muslim world, in the absence of peace. By fighting among themselves, the two Muslim countries of Iran and Iraq were dissipating their energy and the worst hit was their economic base, he added. The president said that he had invited President Ziaul Haq to attend the national day of his country on May 14, this year.

INDIA'S DESAI ON U.S. ARMS AID TO PAKISTAN

OW241850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Former Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai said yesterday that he did not think a country with a population of 60 million could be any threat to India. INDIAN EXPRESS reported today.

Speaking to newsmen in Hyderabad yesterday, he said that an unnecessary controversy was being raised over the U.S. decision to supply arms to Pakistan, which was nothing new at all. He said that he was at a loss to understand why Pakistan could not procure arms from America, "when you can get your arms from Russia. I do not know what standards we have."

According to the annual report of the External Affairs Ministry for 1980-81 which was circulated among the parliament members yesterday, India is of the view that Pakistan's efforts to expand its military capability could have an adverse effect on regional stability and would not be conducive to the creation of a climate of mutual confidence in relations between India and Pakistan.

INDIAN PREMIER URGES FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

OW241218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday stressed the importance to fight corruption, saying that containment of corruption was a basic need if India wanted to progress and be strong enough to face external threats and solve internal problems, according to a local press report today. Speaking at the inauguration of a conference of officers of the Indian Central Bureau of Investigation and state anti-corruption agencies yesterday, Mrs Gandhi said inflation and corruption "are increasing and are both eating into the vitality of our society."

Corruption, she added, was noticed and commented upon in India because it occurred where the administration came into touch with the people at large. She enumerated factors contributing to the increase in corruption as the constant emphasis of the media on material goods, the visions of the comforts enjoyed in advanced societies, the pressure of inflation and so on.

XINHUA DISCUSSES BANGLADESH'S FOREIGN POLICY

OW251143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Dacca, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Under the leadership of President Ziaur Rahman, Bangladesh is playing an active role in the international arena.

Bangladesh adheres to an independent and nonaligned foreign policy. In international affairs, Bangladesh defies brute force; upholds justice; persists in opposing imperialism and hegemonism; and actively supports the struggle of the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries against foreign intervention and in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

Bangladesh opposes the armed invasion of Afghanistan and Kampuchea by world and regional hegemonism. Bangladesh's leaders have repeatedly reiterated that all foreign forces should immediately withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea so the people of the two countries can choose their own political, economic and social systems without foreign intervention.



Bangladesh firmly supports the just struggle of the people of various Arab countries and the Palestinian people to recover Arab lands occupied by Israel.

Bangladesh actively participates in the activities of the Third World countries to defend national independence and safeguard world peace. It spares no effort in supporting the establishment of an Indian Ocean peace zone and, together with other Third World countries, struggles for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality and justice. Bangladesh has made unremitting efforts to bring an end to the war between Iran and Iraq and to resolve the dispute between the two sides peacefully.

To safeguard peace and stability in South Asia, Ziaur Rahman proposed last May to hold a summit meeting of seven South Asian countries to enhance the cooperation of these countries in economic, technical and cultural fields. The proposal has received enthusiastic responses from the South Asian countries. The foreign secretaries of these countries will soon meet in Colombo to prepare for the summit meeting.

Bangladesh has time and again indicated that it is willing to develop friendly relations with all countries on the principled basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. It pays special attention to developing friendly relations with neighboring countries and Islamic countries. Bangladesh has good relations with Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Bhutan and Southeast Asian countries. Its relations with India have improved.

China has friendly relations with Bangladesh. Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman recently told a XINHUA reporter that in the past few years the friendly relations between Bangladesh and China have been constantly developed and consolidated. In economic and international affairs, the two countries have always supported and helped one other. President Rahman's visit to China last year further enhanced the friendly relations between the two countries.

#### HABIB CHATTI ARRIVES IN BANGLADESH ON 3-DAY VISIT

OW251855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Dacca, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Organization of Islamic Conference, today described the initial response of Iran and Iraq to the Islamic goodwill mission's mediation effort as "positive and encouraging."

Talking to newsmen on his arrival at the international airport here this afternoon, Chatti said, "We will continue to contact Iran and Iraq for an end to the conflict." He added that Iran and Iraq did not reject the Islamic goodwill mission's proposal to this end.

He said that the problems behind the conflict were "very difficult, complex and old." "We are now trying to find new common ground to end the conflict between the two countries," he added.

He emphasized that a solution to the Iran-Iraq war was essential to the interests of the Muslim world.

Chatti is here for a three-day visit to Bangladesh, whose president is a member of the goodwill mission.

EEC HOLDS 2-DAY SUMMIT IN NETHERLANDS

OW241528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Maastricht, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--A summit of the European Economic Community (EEC) opened here this afternoon. It was presided over by Andreas van Agt, Netherland's prime minister and executive president of the European Community Council. This is the first time that the leaders of the ten Community member countries have come together to discuss important problems since Ronald Reagan took office as U.S. President and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev launched a "peace offensive" against the West at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

The summit is convened at a moment when the economy of the Community is further deteriorating and the international situation becomes more complicated. The European Community Commission has predicted in a report that the growth of gross product in real terms within the Community will drop by 0.6 percent in 1981. The deteriorating economic situation is characterized by high inflation (12.1 percent in 1980), serious unemployment (815 million jobless in February 1981), continued decline in industrial production and enormous deficit in balance of payments due to the rising oil prices. All this has deepened the differences within the Community on a series of problems, such as the prices of agricultural products, fishery policy, the Community's budget, monetary system and compensation for steel industry.

According to sources close to the summit, the West European leaders mainly reviewed the economic situation this afternoon. During the discussion, they expressed the desire to coordinate their economic policies and give priority to the lowering of inflation, the reduction of oil imports and the further readjustment of economic structures within the Community.

The meeting also discussed the trade relations between the Community and the United States and the strengthening of the position of the European unit of account against the U.S. dollar in particular.

Gaston Thorn, president of the European Community Commission, and foreign ministers of the ten member countries participated in today's meeting. Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis attended the summit for the first time since his country joined the EEC last January.

Results Reviewed

OW250116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Maastricht, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The summit of the ten member countries of the European Community ended its two-day meeting here today with complete agreement reached on Poland, Afghanistan and a number of other major international problems. A declaration issued after the meeting said that the European Council "is following recent developments in Poland with great concern". The European leaders stressed that "Poland has shown that she is capable of facing her internal problems herself in a spirit of reason and responsibility" and that it is in the interest of the Polish people and the stability of Europe for Poland to "continue to do so in a peaceful manner and without outside interference." They also disposed to provide another food aid to Poland and continue their contribution to the recovery of the Polish economy.

On Afghanistan problem, the summit held that the developments in Afghanistan caused by the continued military operation of Soviet troops "remain a threat to the stability of relations in the region and worldwide." Recalling the European Council's repeated call "for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and for an end to all interference in the internal affairs of that country," the European leaders stressed "the need for a solution which entails the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and which permits the Afghan people to exercise freely their right to self-determination, and for Afghanistan thus to return to its traditional status as an independent state, neutral and nonaligned."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

Mr van Agt, president of the European Council, told a press conference that the European leaders during an informal discussion on U.S.-European relations last evening, considered the policy of the Reagan administration as positive but at the same time raised some criticisms. He said that since the new U.S. Administration had expressed its willingness to fully consult with its allies, Europe also has the same desire. Summit sources revealed that European leaders support the idea of a U.S.-Soviet summit.

The European Council was held in face of a deteriorating economic situation in the European countries. It reviewed in detail the economic situation, in particular the monetary policy, inflation and unemployment. Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, said at a press conference following the closing of the summit that "the European leaders are all conscious of the tension among the EEC countries, but they expressed their willingness to settle the difficult problems. The European leaders also discussed pending problems with the policy of fishery, prices of agricultural products and the steel crisis. They assigned the ministers' council to try and solve these problems.

#### ECE SAYS EUROPE'S 1981 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK BLEAK

OW240253 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Geneva, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--The years 1980 and 1981 constitute "a period of near-stagnation" for Western Europe and North America and the economic prospects for 1981 are "rather bleak," indicates an annual report of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) just published here. Entitled "The Economic Survey in 1980," the report lists, among other things, the problems of lower growth rates, serious inflation, higher unemployment rates and deteriorating trade deficits which the West European countries are facing today.

It points out that by the last quarter of 1980, the level of industrial production in 13 industrialized countries of Western Europe was about 5 percent lower than in the first quarter and no sign suggests any recovery for the first half of 1981. Their growth rates of the combined GDP decreased from 3.5 percent in 1979 to 1.5 percent in 1980.

Unemployment has worsened in these countries as a consequence of the marked slow-down in output. According to the report, between November 1979 and November 1980, unemployment in these countries rose by 1.7 million. In the winter of 1980-1981, the average unemployment rate reached about 7.5 percent of the total labor force.

Inflation in the Western countries has remained serious, with an average increase of 11.4 percent for the 13 industrialized countries of Western Europe and 13.5 percent in the United States in 1980. In 1981, the report notes, "there is unlikely to be any significant relief in domestic inflation rates" in these countries.

The trade balance continued to deteriorate in 1980. In the first nine months of the year, the trade deficit was \$60.9 billion compared with \$21.4 billion during the same period in 1979.

The report points out, "The present recession is deeper in southern Europe (Greece, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia) than in either industrial Western Europe or North America."

#### UK LORD CARRINGTON'S REMARKS ON MIDEAST NOTED

OW231623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beirut, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--"Somehow or other, we've got to get both sides to agree that both exist--that the Palestinians exist and have rights, and that Israel exists and is there," said British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in a London interview with the Lebanese independent weekly MONDAY MORNING published yesterday.

"I think the more we go on saying these things, the more likely it is that they may be acceptable to all parties," he added, and emphasized that any peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict should be acceptable to all the countries in the area.

Lord Carrington, who will become chairman of the EEC's Council of Ministers in July, was quoted as saying that he was rather disappointed at Israel's cold reaction toward EEC's Venice declaration on the Middle East. Europe's next step, he said, will be to seek the views of Middle Eastern leaders and formulate an exact definition of Palestinian "self-determination." "What I think we can do in the meantime is to influence those who have still not made up their minds about what their policy should be--like the Israelis and the Americans," he said.

Carrington did not think it was the right moment for Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for an international conference on the Middle East. He said the United States, with its close relationship to Israel, was "absolutely essential" to any Middle East settlement.

On the creation of a rapid deployment force on the Gulf area, Carrington said the RDF should not intervene in the Gulf area except at the request of the Gulf states. But he added, "I would have thought that in the rather dangerous world in which we live, and with the Russians (in Afghanistan) 400 miles away from the Straits of Hormuz, it was rather prudent of the West and rather reassuring to some of the West's friends for the U.S. to have the capability to intervene if it is asked to do so."

#### FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER TALKS WITH FRG BUSINESSMEN

OW211558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Claus Rickmers and Andreas Hildebrandt, managing director and director of Rickmers-Linie, Hamburg, West Germany, left here today for home by air after winding up their visit to China. The West German guests arrived in Beijing March 17. During their stay here, Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang met with them and had a friendly exchange of views on ocean shipping business between China and West Germany. The West German guests also had business talks with the China National Chartering Corporation.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER HOSTS DINNER FOR FRG GROUP

OW211633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--An agreement on medical cooperation and exchange between Beijing and Wuhan Medical Colleges of the People's Republic of China and the University of Essen of the Federal Republic of Germany was signed here today. Ma Xu, president of Beijing Medical College; Wu Zhongbi, vice president of Wuhan Medical College; and Dr Neumann Mahlkau, leader of the delegation from the University of Essen and president of the university, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective sides. After the signing ceremony, members of the German delegation were guests of honor this evening at a dinner hosted by Qian Xinzhong, Chinese minister of public health. The delegation arrived in Beijing on March 10.

#### FRG CONTRIBUTES TO PRC EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

OW230806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has contributed 50,000 marks to China's relief effort for the earthquake-stricken Dawu County in Sichuan Province, it was learned here today.



FRG FOREIGN MINISTER ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE

OW201625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--It is completely up to Moscow whether the East and the West can reach a low-level agreement on limiting the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, said West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in a taped television discussion broadcast here today. He added that the NATO's "double resolution" adopted fifteen months ago was brought about by a clear need to counter the Soviet medium-range missile build-up in the proceeding two years. "If the Soviet Union does not enter negotiations, if it is not prepared to put a limit on its (missile) systems, then we shall go ahead with the rearming resolution," stressed the West German foreign minister.

Rejecting once again Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, Genscher said that the acceptance of the proposal would mean Soviet missile already deployed in Eastern Europe being able to stay while all the West could do would be to have missiles manufactured in the U.S. but not deployed.

He also indicated that it was unadvisable for the Bonn government to pursue a policy alienating itself from the U.S. and trying to steer a middle course between Washington and Moscow, which, in his words, "would mean running the risk of falling between the two stools of the superpowers."

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO POLAND

OW210712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed his hope here today that the Polish question could be solved by the Poles themselves without outside interference. Genscher wound up his two-day official visit and left here late today.

He had talks with Polish leaders Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski on bilateral, especially economic, relations and a number of international issues. Genscher also held talks with his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek, during which he assured Czyrek of his country's economic assistance to Poland as a reliable collaborator. It is reported that West Germany has provided Poland with loans totalling \$6 billion, accounting for a quarter of Poland's foreign debts.

PRC VICE MINISTER, LUXEMBOURG MINISTER HOLD TALKS

OW201248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Xiao Ke, Chinese vice-minister of national defence, held talks here today with Mr Emile Krieps, Luxembourg's minister of public forces, health and physical education and sports. According to Defence Ministry sources, the two sides had a cordial and extensive exchange of views on important international issues, such as events in Poland, strengthening the unity of Western European countries, Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. The sources said the talks showed that China and Luxembourg had identical or similar views on many issues. It was learned that both Xiao Ke and Mr Krieps were satisfied with their talks. They hoped the talks would help to promote mutual understanding and cooperation. Also attending the talks were Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Mr Carlo Ketter, interim charge d'affaires of the Luxembourg Embassy in China.

Minister Visits PLA Unit

OW211254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Emile Krieps, Luxembourg minister of public forces, health and physical education and sports, and his wife today visited an armoured division of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Accompanied by Division Commander Zhang Ruide, Krieps attended a display of military skills by the commanders and fighters. After the target shooting, Krieps paid tribute to the skills of the tankmen. Among those accompanying the Luxembourg guests were Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the PLA, and his wife. Carlo Ketter, interim charge d'affaires of the Luxembourg Embassy to China, and his wife were also on hand. The minister and his wife will leave Beijing tomorrow for a tour of China.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES S. AFRICAN APARTHEID

OW210806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Brussels, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb today denounced the apartheid policy pursued by the South African authorities as the extreme form of racial discrimination. In a statement on the occasion of the international day of eliminating racial discrimination today, he said that the Belgian Government opposes not only apartheid but all sorts of racial discrimination. The government, he said, would take proper measures to educate the youth and to carry on propaganda among the public on respecting human rights and eliminating racial discrimination. The international day of eliminating racial discrimination was named to commemorate the Sharpeville massacre which took place twenty-one years ago.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PLO LEADER

OW210720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Faruq Qaddumi, head of Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), called on the Italian Government to give PLO diplomatic recognition at a press conference here today. He was satisfied with his talks with the Italian foreign minister yesterday, he said. He criticized the U.S. for its policy on Palestine and its military support to Israel.

At a meeting with Qaddumi yesterday, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said that his country would continue to seek a solution to the Palestine issue within the framework of EEC.

Qaddumi reiterated the PLO position on the problem: the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the return to their homeland, the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories. He considered that the Venice declaration of the EEC summit meeting last June was a step forward with respect to previous positions expressed by the EEC, but it lacked a definite approach on the problems of the recognition of PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and the necessity of establishing a genuine Palestinian people's state. Qaddumi arrived here Wednesday.

ITALIAN APPEALS COURT VERDICT ANGERS PUBLIC

OW240750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--A verdict passed by the appeals court in Catanzaro, in which all convicts were cleared of their involvement in a fascist bombing in Milan 12 years ago on grounds of "insufficient evidence," has caused vehement public reaction throughout the country.



On December 12, 1969, a bomb planted by a group of neo-fascists in collaboration with anarchists on Milan's Piazza Fontana killed 16 people and injured 90. The appeals court in Catanzaro took over the case 11 years ago following an investigation with some progress by the district court in Milan.

On the morning of March 20, the court ruled that the five defendants were acquitted of the charges on grounds of insufficient proof, with two of them sentenced to prison terms on lesser charges of subversive association. On March 20 and 21, thousands of youth and students took to the streets in protest against the verdict.

Ugo Pecchioli, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party and senator, commented that "the verdict distressed and offended the people and their sense of justice." "From now on, terrorism of all description may find new soil and hope for going about with total impunity," he added.

Labriola, leader of the socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies, said that "the verdict filled everyone interested in the function of justice with shock and anger."

Franco Fiorita, secretary of the Catanzaro provincial committee of the Christian Democratic Party, expressed his worry that the verdict might revive a nostalgia for fascism. "The verdict, which is most surprising, has hurt the feelings of the Italian people, especially residents in Milan," said Minister of Health Aldo Aniasi, who was mayor of Milan at the time of the bombing.

"The Catanzaro verdict, delivered 12 years after the incident, could provide cause for distress," said Vice General Secretary of the Liberal Party Biondi.

The three major labour unions in Italy declared in a joint communique that "the verdict has given rise to a serious doubt, especially because, after 12 years, the Piazza Fontana massacre remains one without culprits and necessary blows."

A number of attorneys who had taken part in the trial were indignant at the verdict and wrote to the president of the republic or the speakers of parliament demanding further investigation. Some of them appealed to the Supreme Court against the new verdict.

#### BRIEFS

BOOKS FROM BELGIUM--Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--The Belgian Embassy today presented 35 precious books to the Central Academy of Fine Arts. Among the books were volumes of ancient and modern Belgian paintings, carvings, arts and crafts, architecture, and music, including albums of the painters Rubens, Van Eyck, and Bruegel. Present at the ceremony was Situ Huimin, vice-minister of culture. Addressing the ceremony, Belgian Ambassador Roger Denorme said that cultural exchanges were highly important for the improvement of the friendship between China and Belgium. He also hoped there would be further exchanges in music, drama, movies and exhibitions. Ai Zhongxin, vice president of the Central Academy of Fine Arts, and Chang Renxia, professor and head of the academy's library also spoke. They thanked the Belgian Embassy and presented the painting "Eagle" by 85-year-old Wang Senran to the Belgian Embassy. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 18 Mar 81 OW]

BRITISH DIVING EXPERTS--Shanghai, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Two British diving experts are giving lectures and training to more than 70 Chinese marine exploration technicians and divers here. During the two-week stay here, A.S.C. Stewart, senior diving adviser, and Colin Rivers, senior submarine inspection adviser of the British Wharton Williams Ltd. Co., will teach Chinese trainees organization and management of off-shore diving work and submarine inspecting methods for oil drilling rigs. They will also present operational performances in a diving pond with imported equipment. The training course is sponsored by the China Ship Wreck Rescue and Salvage Corporation and the China Marine Engineering Service Corporation, to improve the diving techniques and managerial ability in oceanic oil exploration. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 19 Mar 81 OW]

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PEOPLE OF TAIWAN ORIGIN COMMENDED

OW211629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Compatriots of Taiwan origin who are now residing on the mainland have been commended by the press here for their contribution to the country's modernization program.

There are about 20,000 people of Taiwan origin on the mainland, the PEOPLE'S DAILY said yesterday. Among them many are famous scholars.

Chemist Lu Jiayi, a member of the Department of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and vice-president of Fuzhou University, is one of those cited by the newspaper. He has trained many talented people in chemistry and physics research. His paper on the active center model of nitrogenase earned acclaim from foreign scientists when it was read at a symposium in the United States in June, 1978.

The paper also names Professor Shi Guanghai, a noted dermatologist at the Shanghai Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Huang Lianyou, a 72-year-old pharmacist of the first central hospital in Tianjin.

There are also many young scholars, the paper says, who got their degrees in the United States, Canada and Japan and returned to the mainland in the 60s and 70s. They have achieved results in their research and trained some helpers.

In conclusion, the paper quotes Dr Yang Sizhe, a physics researcher with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, as saying: "Facilities for research are limited. But I am a Chinese and whenever I think that I am working for my motherland I am full of vigor."

TAIWAN POSITION IN BADMINTON MERGER NOTED

OW241212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] London, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--The International Badminton Federation (IBF) today voted by 57 to four at its extraordinary general meeting here for the unification of the IBF and the World Badminton Federation (WBF).

The WBF was formed in 1978 by 19 Asian and African IBF members including China, in protest against the IBF's unjustifiable decision to admit the Taiwan Badminton Association as a national organization, to refuse to expel the South African Badminton Association from the IBF and to reject revision of unreasonable articles in the IBF Charter.

It is reported that Taiwan's recent agreement to change its name to the Chinese Taipei Badminton Association and the assurance by South Africa that it would not enter the world championships, the Thomas Cup or Uber Cup, have finally paved the way for today's decision.

Stellan Mohlin, Swedish president of the IBF, said that he was delighted with the result. "I look forward to a great strengthening of world badminton," he stated.

The decision will be formally endorsed at the IBF annual meeting due to be held in Tokyo in May.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF YOUNG WORKERS TO BE UPGRADED

OW260810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--The educational level of young workers will be upgraded before 1985 under a plan announced by the national conference on the training of workers now in session here.

The conference's plan is to wipe out illiteracy (in China, anyone who knows less than 1,500 characters is considered illiterate) among young workers within two to three years, bring 60 to 80 percent of those under junior middle school level up to that level, 30 percent of the present junior middle school graduates to senior middle school graduate level and a large proportion of senior middle school graduates to college level. Over half of China's workers are people under 30 years of age who entered the labor force after 1966. In certain fields--construction, mining and textile industries--the percentages are as high as 60 or 70 percent. These young people were deprived of a proper education during the chaotic 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution."

The current conference, called by the State Council, decided that all workers who are taking part in studies or will take part in studies, whether part-time or full-time, will receive full wages plus all welfare benefits from their work units. A number of enterprises and factories will issue monetary awards to those who study well. In addition, the grades the young workers receive will be an important factor in promotions.

According to polls taken by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League in Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang Provinces and in Tianjin and Shanghai, the majority of workers wish to upgrade their educational levels, and the number of workers taking part in various forms of studies is constantly increasing.

OFFICIAL URGES FOREIGN INVESTMENT, JOINT VENTURES

OW251521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--China invites foreign investment in a number of key fields and assures businessmen that their legitimate rights will be protected. This was stated today by Ji Chongwei of the Foreign Investment Commission of China at the current world economy symposium here.

Businessmen don't have to worry. China had laws covering joint ventures and would gradually add more. China was determined to work out arrangement of mutual benefit, he said. More than 300 projects were already in hand or being negotiated with 30 countries and regions, he added.

According to him, a growing number of talks are being held between Chinese and foreign businesses on economic and technical cooperation, including joint ventures, joint exploration, co-management, co-production, compensation trade and leasing. Over a dozen fields at present offered possibilities for foreign investment, he said. Included are energy exploration, transport, medium-small size projects that require small investment but with quick returns, renovation of existing enterprises and fund-lacking ongoing projects. He disclosed that before the 1982 Beijing conference called by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Chinese Government would issue a list in which foreign investment would be invested.

Ji Chongwei pointed out that China was now building new harbours and other facilities to increase its foreign trade. China, he said, adheres to the policy of self-reliance. External funds were only supplementary, drawn according to its capacity to absorb and repay. China had consistently maintained the principle of equality and mutual benefit in economic transactions with other countries. Repayment would be guaranteed and enterprises would be mutually profitable, he said.

#### ECONOMIC SECTIONS ESTABLISHED IN PEOPLE'S COURTS

OW260752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--By the end of last year, China had established more than 1,000 economic sections in People's Courts at various levels, according to CHINA LEGAL SYSTEM, a paper published by the Ministry of Justice.

Up to now, economic sections have been set up in all of China's 29 higher People's Courts at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels, the paper says. These economic sections also include 277 in intermediate People's Courts, 89.35 percent of the total, and 697 in the basic People's Courts. Another 600 sections are now being established.

Of the 6,132 cases examined by economic sections of the People's Courts at various levels, 4,382 had been handled, with the majority administered through mediation.

The establishment of economic sections is aimed at cracking down on speculations, profiteering and all kinds of criminal activities in the economic field, and effectively handling economic conflicts among enterprises including those involving Chinese and foreign firms. The economic sections are necessary to ensure the smooth advance of economic readjustment and promotion of political stability in the country, the paper says.

#### WEN HUI BAO ON PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP

OW251355 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 25 Mar 81

["Excerpts" of WEN HUI BAO 17 March article by (Li Yongbing): "The Formulation of the People's Democratic Dictatorship Is More Suited to Our National Conditions"]

[Text] The people's democratic dictatorship, founded by the Chinese people through more than 20 years of bloody struggles under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, is a concrete application of the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat under Chinese conditions--a summing up of the practical experience of the people's democratic political power in the course of China's democratic revolution.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "To sum up our experiences and concentrate it into one point, it is the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and is based on the alliance of workers and peasants. This dictatorship must unite with the international revolutionary forces. This is our formula, our principal experience, our main program."

First we should affirm that a people's democratic dictatorship is in essence a dictatorship of the proletariat and that the fundamental contents of the two are the same.

Marx and Engels pointed out: During the transitional period of human society from capitalism to communism, the state will continue to exist, and this state can only be a revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. Only through the dictatorship of the proletariat will it be possible to eliminate exploitation and classes and realize communism.



After development by Lenin, Stalin, Mao Zedong and other Marxists, the fundamental contents of this theory can be generalized into the following points:

1. The leadership of the working class and its political party over the state is the force at the core--the soul--of the dictatorship of the proletariat.
2. The alliance of workers and peasants is the class basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat.
3. The people's democratic dictatorship is the combination of these two aspects--democracy for the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries.
4. The dictatorship of the proletariat will use its political domination to take away the right of those who deprived others of their rights, transform the old society, change private ownership into socialist public ownership, eliminate the exploiting systems and exploiting classes and liberate the productive forces. At the same time, it will vigorously develop production, increase labor productivity and start building a new society.

This fully shows that the substance of the two concepts--the dictatorship of the proletariat and the people's democratic dictatorship--has the same leading force, class basis, function of the state, historical tasks and other basic aspects. The people's democratic dictatorship is in essence a dictatorship of the proletariat. Of course, this is not to say there is not the slightest difference between the two. When we say their basic contents are the same, we do not mean their contents are completely and totally the same.

Ours is a country of the people's democratic dictatorship. The people's democratic dictatorship is a product of the Chinese society and the Chinese revolution. It has its own characteristics, which are different from dictatorships of the proletariat in general:

1. The existence of two alliances is an important characteristic of the people's democratic dictatorship. In China, the people's democratic dictatorship consists not only of the alliance of the working class and the peasantry but of the alliance of the working class and national bourgeoisie.

Old China was a semifeudal and semicolonial society. The bourgeoisie in it was divided into two parts--the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie. In collaboration with imperialism and feudalism, the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie opposed the democratic revolution. It was the target of the democratic revolution. The national bourgeoisie has a dual character. During the period of the democratic revolution, on the one hand, it had certain relations with imperialism, feudalism and the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie and tended toward compromise. On the other hand, it was also oppressed and restricted by the three big mountains and had a certain revolutionary tendency. Therefore, to a certain degree it joined the new democratic revolution. The working class formed an alliance with it to jointly oppose the three big enemies. After the completion of the socialist transformation, the vast majority of the members of the national bourgeoisie became socialist laborers. It is all the more necessary for the working class to form a political alliance with this group of laborers and unite with them to build socialism.

However, in typical capitalist countries, there is no national bourgeoisie, and the alliance of the proletariat and the national bourgeoisie is out of the question. The proletariat can only form an alliance with the peasantry and other laborers. The state established by the proletariat after seizure of political power can only exercise dictatorship over the entire bourgeoisie.

2. The existence of the democratic parties and their role in the political life of the country are also important characteristics of the people's democratic dictatorship.

The national bourgeoisie and the upper stratum of the petty bourgeoisie and their intellectuals are the social basis of the democratic parties. During the course of China's new democratic revolution, they cooperated to varying degrees with the CCP and jointly opposed the three big enemies. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, some of their representatives joined in the work of the people's government, and some assumed top-level state positions.

The CCP is the core of leadership of the people's democratic dictatorship. However, it does not exclude the existence of the democratic parties. Instead, it has adopted a policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision toward them and has united with them to build a great socialist motherland.

3. The category of the people is enlarged, democracy has become more extensive, the targets of dictatorship have been greatly reduced and the method of dictatorship is more powerful. This is the principal characteristic of the people's democratic dictatorship.

During the period of democratic revolution, the basic components of the people were the two major classes--the workers and the peasants. In addition, the people also included the upper stratum of the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie and their intellectuals. During the period of socialist revolution, all classes, strata and social groups that support and take part in the cause of socialist construction belong to the category of the people. The people as a category is very extensive, accounting for over 97 percent of the country's population.

In either the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat or the concept of the democratic dictatorship of workers and peasants, the bourgeoisie is excluded from democracy. By contrast, the people's democratic dictatorship includes a part of the bourgeoisie, that is, the national bourgeoisie. The extensiveness of democracy cannot but be a very important characteristic of the people's democratic dictatorship and this characteristic is determined by our national conditions.

4. In a certain stage, the people's democratic dictatorship also has the task of continuing to carry out the democratic revolution and the historical mission to improve and develop socialist democracy. This, too, is one of its characteristics.

After more than 20 years of people's revolutionary war, the Chinese people overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie in China and founded the People's Republic of China. However, the remnant ideological and political influence of feudalism has not been completely eliminated. Feudal and autocratic ideology, bureaucracy, the patriarchal system, the idea of seeking special privileges and so forth are deep-rooted. Thoroughly eliminating these remnant, pernicious influences by the force of the people's democracy remains a long and arduous task for the people of our country.

#### ECONOMIC JOURNAL ON STATE OF STATISTICS WORK

HK240731 Beijing JINGJI GUANLI in Chinese No 2, 15 Feb 81 p 3-5

[Article by Sun Yefang [1327 0396 2455]: "Consolidate Statistics Work, Reform the Statistics System"]

[Text] In the 1950's our country learned from the Soviet Union about statistics work. The statistics work of the whole country was under centralized, unified leadership. The state's statistics system and methods were implemented and practiced uniformly throughout the whole country.

Any false report was considered dishonest and an act detrimental to the interests of the country. In the "first five" (the first 5-year plan) period, the statistical information was usually reliable, with the exception of that concerning agriculture. In 1958 "dogmatism" in statistics was criticized at the Chengdu conference. Subsequently the State Statistics Bureau dared not persist in the principle of centralization and unification in statistics. It was even suggested that in doing statistics work we might follow the example of the eight immortals crossing the sea, each showing his or her special prowess. When the "tendency to boast and exaggerate" was prevailing, statistics workers had to report whatever leaders of the party and the government desired, or else they would be rebuked as "deviating to the right." The total grain output of the whole country that year was only 400 billion jin, but it was falsely reported from different localities to be 1 trillion jin. The steel-smelting industry did not fulfill the plan of 10.7 million tons at all, but it was falsely reported as "having fulfilled the plan!" In reality, only 8 million tons of steel was up to the mark. Such false figures made people even more hotheaded. It was thought that the problems of agricultural production had already been "solved," thus the question of "how to deal with the excess grain" was put forth. Everyone was asked "to eat as much rice as he wished." Setting high quotas was met with approval and it was thought that such quotas could be fulfilled merely with mass movements. Consequently the targets of steel output in 1959 and 1960 were raised to 13 million and 18 million tons, respectively. Such blindness and the theory of the unique importance of will in guiding the national economy brought about great disaster, which was clearly exposed in the statistical figures on population. The death rate rose from 1.08 percent in 1957 to 2.54 percent in 1960.

In order to draw a lesson from this experience, which was paid for with a high price of blood, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council made "the decision on consolidating statistics work" in 1962 in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Liu Shaoqi and Comrade Zhou Enlai. It was required that a powerful, centralized and unified statistics system be set up as quickly as possible, that a centralized and unified leadership be consolidated in statistics work, and that the statistics system practice the "one vertical and three unified's"--the professional work of statistics departments at different levels was to be under the vertical leadership of the State Statistics Bureau while the party's work and administrative work were to be under the leadership of the party and government of respective localities. The authorized size, cadres, and expenditures of statistics departments at various levels was to be principally handled only by the State Statistics Bureau, with each level sharing responsibility. Comrade Zhou Enlai even added one more point to the "decision": The party and government departments were forbidden to change statistical figures. In this way the statistics system of the whole country was soon consolidated, the state statistics system and methods were better implemented; and the accuracy and speed in gathering statistical figures were substantially raised. Unfortunately, even on the eve of "the Great Cultural Revolution," Comrade Wang Sichua, then the head of the State Statistics Bureau, was being criticized. It was alleged that his carrying out the above-mentioned decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council was the implementing of "a revisionist" line and the "seizing of power from the party," and that he was "asserting his independence!" In those 10 chaotic years nearly all statistics organs at different levels throughout the country were disbanded, the staff were transferred, and large quantities of materials were burned. The statistics work of the whole country was suspended for almost 3 years. It has not yet regained its strength.

At present the strength of statistics departments at or above the county level throughout the country is only about 76 percent of that of 1965, and the strength of the State Statistics Bureau is less than that of 1976. The statistics bureaus of many cities and counties have not yet been reestablished. In some counties only two or three people are handling the statistics work of the whole county and most people's communes in the countryside do not have full-time statistics workers. Therefore problems which exist in varying degrees such as inaccurate statistical figures, incomplete statistical content, unsound statistical methods, low level in statistical analysis, and statistical materials falling short of the demands of the state leadership and economic administration are even more difficult to solve.

Viewed from examples of inaccurate statistical figures and incomplete statistical content, the tendency of party and government leaders meddling in statistical figures and making false reports has not been eliminated. Shortly before and after the smashing of the "gang of four," Xiyang County reported 2.7 billion jin of grain more in 5 years, and Wei County, Hebei, reported 2.2 billion jin of grain more in 3 years. Viewed from the whole country, the phenomenon of resorting to deception was not isolated. In order to make a false appearance on the work in controlling the birth rate, some localities reported a smaller number of babies born. In order to say that they had "reached the target set by the national program for agricultural development" and had "surpassed grain output in places south of the Chang Jiang," some localities reported less land being cultivated than was actually under cultivation. In order to conceal having too many items of capital construction, some omitted in their statistics many items which were actually capital construction. In order to pretend to have "simplified and reduced" the number of staff and workers some did not count many of the temporary workers and workers not included in employment plans. In order to hide their overstocking material goods, some reported less than the material goods in store. In order to cover up price increases, some did not report many of the commodities whose prices had been increased. There were many other such examples. Examples of artificially using statistics to "store up in fat years to make up for lean ones" and "balanced production" were even more common. Comrades of the statistics bureau in Hebei said that in spite of the opposition of the provincial statistics bureau, the former leaders of the Hebei provincial party committee obstinately insisted on reporting the estimated output of grain 32.3 billion jin for the whole province in 1978 as the actual output (rather than the actual figure of 33.7 billion jin). The 1.4 billion jin was not reported and they called this "allowance for unforeseen circumstances." The Ministry of Petroleum also once stipulated that we might keep part of the output of crude oil as "pocket oil"--reporting less when output was high and reporting more when output was low. In 1979, 300,000 tons of "pocket oil" was not reported in 8 oilfields alone. Besides inaccurate figures, the cases of incomplete indexes were also very conspicuous. According to a calculation made by the State Statistics Bureau, only 54 percent of the statistical indexes needed for statistics in balancing the national economy are established while 46 percent are not yet established. Many statistics workers were criticized for "deviating to the right" and were politically labeled as "right opportunists" and "antiparty elements" because they reported the truth and exposed malpractices. Even now they still have lingering fears. When they write analytical statistical reports, most of them have misgivings. They would rather report good news than bad. Therefore, although the national economy was on the brink of collapse, no comprehensive and systematic reflection was seen in statistical figures. Without a clear understanding of the real situation many leaders did not see the seriousness of the national economy being out of proportion. In 1978 another "great leap forward of a foreign nature" took place. Even now we are eating our own bitter fruit, which is not something very pleasant.



It seems that many people in our party and our country have not yet really drawn a lesson from the serious mistakes caused by putting forth strong demands without first having a clear understanding of the situation. Many localities, departments and units still do not quite understand the importance of statistics. They think that the statistics work is merely subtraction and addition or filling out some forms. Therefore, for a long time they have not been determined to change the backward situation in statistics work. In statistics departments there are many comrades who have been working very hard to do the work well. But leaders often do not attach importance to this work or do not give them support. Many responsible persons in statistics departments have expressed their belief that the status of statistics work on the economic front is the lowest and very little importance is attached to it. Because of this, many statistics workers cannot keep their minds on their work. Consequently, although 4 years have passed since "the gang of four" was smashed, the statistics work remains very poor and cannot meet the needs of the four modernizations in our construction!

For a long time, our country was a feudal, semifeudal and semicolonial society. The force of habit of the petty bourgeoisie was very great. We were not accustomed to or good at relying on the tool of statistics work to administer socialized large-scale production. For a long period the stress of the work of the party and the country was not shifted to socialist construction. It followed that statistics work was not duly valued. The patriarchal work style was very common. Personal arbitration and making vows were resorted to in managing the economy and production. For 20 years or more, we closed the country to international intercourse, stuck to old ways and did not learn from advanced world experiences in statistical science. All these are the cause for the backwardness in our statistics work.

How are we to consolidate statistics work? I think there are four very important points.

1. We must raise the social status of statistics work. Lenin once said, "Statistics is one of the most powerful weapons to understand society. In a socialist country, besides the function of understanding society, statistics has more important functions--accounting and supervision." Lenin also said socialism was, first of all, accounting. He also said that accounting and supervision were to "adjust well" the first stage of communist society so that it might have the major necessary conditions to continue to carry out its work correctly. By accounting, he meant the accounting of the whole national economy which is reflected by statistics accounting. By supervision, he meant the supervision of the whole national economy which is reflected by statistics supervision. The statistics of a socialist country can be used for accounting and supervision of the microeconomy and the macroeconomy. Therefore statistics accounting and supervision play a very important role in whether the whole national economy is developing in accordance with objective economic laws, whether it is really developing in a planned and proportionate way and whether it can achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. In the national economic construction, if there are only bookkeeping accounting and business accounting but without statistics accounting, and if there are only financial supervision and bank supervision but without statistics supervision, then the accounting and supervision of the whole national economy will become merely empty talk. Therefore Lenin said that the statistics organs of a socialist country "should be organs of inspection and supervision in socialist construction." ("Complete Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 302) The more developed the socialist modernized large-scale production is, the more important is the role played by statistics in accounting and supervision, and the more it should be consolidated. Therefore, I suggest stipulating this function of statistics explicitly in the construction and establishing the status of statistics organs as organs of inspection and supervision of the state.

2. We must reform the system of administration in statistics work. In order to give full play to the function of accounting and supervision of statistics organs in socialist construction, we should reaffirm the principle of quickly establishing a centralized and unified statistics system and strengthening the centralized and unified leadership in statistics work, which was put forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council in 1962, and should further clarify the independence which statistics work should duly have. This means to practice centralized and unified leadership in state statistics organs at different levels, to set up a sound and unified statistics system throughout the country, to practice unified administration in size, personnel and expenditures, and to ensure that there will be no interference with the right of statistics organs at different levels in reporting situations directly to the party and the state. According to our information, the statistics centers in France are protected by law--the state statistics and the economic research institute have complete independence in their professional work so that the scientific characteristics in statistics and economic research will not be harmed. Japan stresses the "neutrality" of statistics. Statistics are responsible for providing objective facts and are not affected by struggles between political parties and groups. The central statistics bureau of Romania is under the direct leadership of the Council of State, an executive organ of the Grand National Assembly. All these are to ensure the independence of statistics in the system. The present statistics system of our country is that statistics departments at different levels are temporarily administered by or under the leadership of the planning committees at different levels. Practice has proved that this system is not favorable for giving full play to the function of statistics departments as organs of inspection and supervision, because the tasks and functions of planning organs and statistics are not the same. Statistics organs not only have to serve planning organs by providing them with the basis for formulating plans for the national economy, but also have to provide statistical materials to the party and government organs at different levels, economic organs, scientific research institutions and to the public. It not only checks on how the state plan is fulfilled, but also judges whether the state plan is being made in accordance with the objective reality and whether there are any drawbacks or mistakes. Since statistics organs are temporarily administered or are under the leadership of planning organs, it is likely to affect the function of inspection and supervision of statistics organs at different levels. Many responsible persons of statistics departments have said: If a statistical investigation report is not in conformity with the viewpoint of the leaders of the planning committee, it is often held up or revised beyond recognition. In places where the patriarchal work style is more serious, statistics departments are even less willing to report the truth. This prevents the transmitting of information to higher organs and stifles criticisms and suggestions. There are still various kinds of nonproletarian ideas, the patriarchal work style and bureaucracy existing in our party and our country. These need surveillance in different ways. Therefore in order to consolidate the centralized and unified leadership in statistics work and to safeguard the independence of statistics work, I suggest that the current system of statistics organs being temporarily administered by or under the leadership of the planning organs should be changed into the system of statistics organs under the direct leadership of the State Council or the government in different localities. As in the case of procuratorial organs, statistics organs at different levels should be placed under the direct leadership of the Standing Committees of the People's Congress at different levels.

3. We should set up a powerful statistics system. At present, the situation of the statistics system of our country is that there is a serious shortage of staff and a low professional level.

The number of statistics workers in our country is not only much smaller than those in economically developed countries, but also much smaller than those of some developing countries. Let us take the level of central statistic organs as examples. There are 13,000 persons in the general survey bureau of the U.S. Commerce Department, 2,600 persons in the economic statistics bureau in West Germany, 2,000 persons in the statistics bureau of the office of the Japanese prime minister, 1,000 persons in the central statistics bureau of Hungary, 900 persons in the statistics bureau of New Zealand, 870 persons in the central statistics bureau of Romania, 520 persons in the central statistics bureau of Yugoslavia, and 193 persons in State Statistics Bureau of our country. If we take the state statistics systems as examples, there are about 220,000 persons in the Soviet Union, amounting to 8 for every 10,000 persons, about 7,000 persons in France, amounting to 1.3 for every 10,000 persons, about 7,000 persons in Hungary, amounting to 7 for every 10,000 persons, and 16,000 persons in our country, amounting to 0.16 for every 10,000 persons. The personnel of the statistics organs of many countries have all received professional training of an advanced or intermediate level. There are many new recruits and persons without professional training among the statistics personnel in our country. According to the investigation made by Beijing statistics bureau, over 80 percent of the statistics personnel of the whole city have not received any professional training in statistics. In 1979 the State Council decided to restore the number of persons (21,000) in statistics departments at or above the county level to that before "the Cultural Revolution." If this level is restored and if the average annual wage of 1 person is calculated at 700 yuan, the state will have to spend 14.7 million yuan a year. Such an expenditure is a very small amount when compared with the enormous waste on the economic front caused by ignorance of the situation and by the lack of accounting and supervision. However, 1 year has passed since the State Council made this decision, yet it has not been implemented in many places. It is true that many organs and enterprises are overstaffed, but the acute contradiction of not having enough people to cope with the heavy work load does exist in the statistics system. Therefore, we should quickly consolidate the statistics system of the whole country and conduct more statistics professional training classes.

4. We must improve the laws and regulations governing statistics. Many countries in the world have rather sound statistics laws and regulations. This ensures the legal basis for carrying out statistics work. I suggest drawing up "statistics laws" for our country to be approved and enforced by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. It is necessary to include provisions concerning statistics in the state Constitution, and the people of the whole country must comply with them.

I am deeply convinced that if statistics work is consolidated in the four aspects mentioned above, together with the effects of the broad masses of statistics workers throughout the country, the statistics work of our country will surely make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

#### KMT COMMITTEE MARKS MARTYRS' DEATH ANNIVERSARY

OW252110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1723 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The 70th anniversary of the death of the 72 Huanghuangang martyrs falls on 29 March of this year. The Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee held a discussion meeting this afternoon to reminisce about the martyrs' patriotic spirit and revolutionary achievements.



Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, Qian Changzhao, Gan Cisen and Jia Yibin, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee; Sun Yueqi, Fu Xuewen and Tan Tiwu, Standing Committee members of the Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee; and others, totaling more than 30 people, attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were Fang Junbi, noted U.S. painter and younger sister of Fang Shengdong, one of the Huanghuagang 72 martyrs; martyr Fang Shengdong's son Fang Xianxu and his wife Liu Shufang; Fang Junbi's son Zeng Zhongyun, who was invited to lecture in China; and Fang Junbi's daughter-in-law Huo Baian.

The discussion meeting was presided over by Qu Wu. He said: The sacrifice of the 72 Huanghuagang martyrs spurred on the turbulent revolutionary movement throughout the country. After half a year the 1911 revolution of epoch-making significance was won. A martyr's cause is the patriotic cause. The revolutionary ideal for which the 72 martyrs sacrificed their lives in that year has blossomed and borne fruit on the mainland of the motherland today. He earnestly hoped that the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation in Taiwan would carry on the martyrs' patriotic behest and make contributions to carrying out the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

Zhu Xuefan also spoke at the discussion meeting. He said: The Taiwan authorities are in a difficult situation and very weak. They take advantage of the 70th anniversary of the death of the 72 Huanghuagang martyrs to hold the 12th KMT Congress and spread the fallacy of "unifying China with the three principles of the people" in a vain attempt to reject peace talks, oppose communism and suppress the Taiwan people's wishes for peaceful reunification of the motherland. I am afraid even the souls of the martyrs will feel indignant at this behavior which violates Dr Sun Yat-sen's teachings. Zhu Xuefan sent word to his old friends and former colleagues in Taiwan, hoping that they will scrupulously abide by Dr Sun Yat-sen's teachings by safeguarding national unity and opposing national disunion.

At the discussion meeting Fang Junbi and Fang Xianxu voiced their determination to carry on the martyrs' behests and make contributions to China's four modernizations and reunification.

#### AWARDS FOR BEST SHORT STORIES OF 1980 ANNOUNCED

##### Short Stories Selected

OW241339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Critics' choice of the 30 best short stories in China in 1980, selected from a total of 3,000, was announced today. Zhou Yang, Xia Yan and Zhang Guangnian, prominent literary figures, gave out the awards at a ceremony attended by 500 writers, editors and critics.

PEOPLE'S LITERATURE, with a monthly circulation of 1.4 million, did the initial screening. The list was finally chosen by a panel of 25 leading Chinese writers and critics headed by Mao Dun, chairman of the Chinese Writers Association. Some 400,000 votes by readers were sent in, the biggest number in this third year of selection. Some responses were the result of collective discussions in workshops and school classes. Recommendations were sent by 38 literary magazines and newspapers.

Zhang Guangnian, the editor-in-chief, said this was an indication of the "strong mass foundation of China's socialist literature." Last year there were 270,000 votes. Most voters were young readers in factories and schools. In addition to newspapers, 201 literary magazines in the country are publishing short stories.

Heading the list are:

--"Anecdotes on the Western Sector," by army writer Xu Huaizhong, deals with China's February 1979 battles of self defence along the Sino-Vietnamese borders.



Apart from its freshness of language, the work was acclaimed for the truthful characterization of a group of young Liberation Army soldiers. Although their formative years were spent amid the turmoil of the "Cultural Revolution," they prove themselves as patriotic as their war-tested predecessors.

--"On the Village Square," by He Shiguang, a middle school teacher from Ghizhou Province, tells how a milk peasant stands up to an overbearing shop assistant who takes advantage of local shortage of supplies to push peasants around. The government's new economic policies for the countryside put him in a stronger position in the confrontation.

--"Eclipse of the Moon," by Li Guowen, a writer from a railway art ensemble, makes the comparison to the shadow over the conscience of some revolutionaries who owe their lives to the peasants who helped and protected them during the war years, but whose gratitude faded with the passage of time and city life. The shadow moves out when the revolutionaries are taught by events to value the importance of maintaining close ties with the people.

--"30 Million Yuan," by Ke Yunlu, a textile worker from Shanxi Province, shows a principled director of an industrial bureau backing up an engineer who discovers kick-backs when he goes over a request for a supplementary budget for a construction project.

--"Wang Laoda, a Fool," co-authored by Jinyun from Beijing and Wang Yi from Heilongjiang, shows how a group of villagers rediscover the merits of a fellow peasant ten years after his death.

Wang Meng is a three-time winner. Jiang Zilong and four others are two-time winners. There are two writers from minority nationalities. One is Malqinhu of Mongolian nationality and the other, Yexe Zhoima of Tibetan nationality. Xie Bingxin, 81-year-old, (?received) a prize for her "Empty Nest", which tells an intellectual's love for his country.

#### Critics' Evaluation

OW241345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese short stories gave a sharper and more subtle observation in 1980, in the general view of the judges who selected the 30 best short stories for the year. While a broadening of subjects occurred in the previous few years, a step forward was taken in 1980 in the depth of development of themes. "30 Million Yuan" by worker writer Ke Yunlu describes a conflict between the effort to restore the Communist Party's tradition of putting the people's interest first and the force of circumstances in industrial construction.

Familiar subjects are treated with a new insight. "Eclipse of the Moon" by Li Guowen goes beyond telling what happened to two revolutionaries who had been wrongly labelled rightists. It focuses on the new understanding they gained in adverse situations of the importance of maintaining close ties with the people. Deepening realism characterizes Jiang Zilong's "Pages From the Diary of a Plant Director's Secretary." The author won first place in the 1979 selection with "Plant Director Qiao", an uncompromising personality who tackles problems head-on. The new director he now describes is another type--anxious and determined to get things done but trying to neutralize resistance by accommodating opponents. This opens the question of whether the end justifies the means. When the first story appeared, reader's response, especially in Tianjin where the author works, was immediate. At that time, several factories raised the demand, "We want a Director Qiao in our plant!"

Some readers who voted for Jiang Zilong's new work said in accompanying letters that they found the characterization of the second director "realistic."

A memorable character is the peasant in "Chen Huansheng Goes to Town" by Gao Xiaosheng from Nanjing. There has been talk among critics that this character may find a permanent place in Chinese literature for its fine shading and complexity. Some have suggested a comparison to Lu Xun's "True Story of Ah Q", since both characters show the weight of centuries-old feudalism on the Chinese peasants' mentality.

Over half of the 32 commended writers (co-authors included) won national recognition for the first time for 1980 works. The selection is intended to be an encouragement to new writers. Previous newcomers have generally kept up a flow of new works and shown improving standards.

#### Award Ceremony

OW250201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--A ceremony for awarding China's best short stories of 1980 was held on the morning of 24 March in Beijing. Zhou Yang, Xiz Yan, He Jingzhi, Lin Mohan, Liu Beiyu, Chen Huang Mei, Ai Qing, Cao Jinghua, Wang Ziyi, Yan Wenjing, Sun Li, Sha Ding, Kong Luosun, Tang Tao, Ge Luo, Yan Ying, Wei Wei, Liu Jianqing and 500 others from the literary and art world attended the ceremony and offered congratulations to the winning authors. A warm and jubilant atmosphere greeting the good harvest prevailed in the meeting hall.

The year 1980 was a good harvest year for short stories. The broad masses enthusiastically took part in the evaluation and selection process. During the period of evaluation and selection, the sponsoring unit PEOPLE'S LITERATURE received 400,000 recommendation forms from people throughout the country. Their recommendations and the experts' rating and selection produced 30 short stories to receive awards, 5 more than on both previous occasions. These winning short stories show progress in the exploration of themes and subject material and in depiction of the inner world of characters. Remarkably, there have appeared more stories reflecting industrial and agricultural construction and life in the army. Many attract people's attention and enhance morale by their characterization of a new generation of people. Many have achieved a breakthrough in artistic exploration and creation.

Zhang Guangnian, vice chairman of the writers' union and editor in chief of PEOPLE'S LITERATURE, delivered a speech at the ceremony. He said: During the 19 years of catastrophe, writers and young men of letters waged arduous struggle together with the people at large. After the downfall of the "gang of four" and, in particular, after the 3d session of the 11th party Central Committee, our writers and a large number of literati of the new generation have shared weal and woe with the people and resolutely eliminated the ultraleft trend of thought which plagued the people for a long time. That is why in recent years there have appeared good short stories on a multitude of themes and in various styles as well as other literary pieces which passionately affect and move the readers, thereby creating a good social effect. Many shortcomings and even serious ones still exist in our literary creation and literary work in general which evoke the people's resentment. This has to be remedied immediately.

He expressed the hope that old, middle-aged and young writers as well as spare-time writers throughout the country will closely associate themselves with the laboring people on all fronts and, under the guidance of the resolutions of the third session and the recent work conference of the party Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, make further progress and boost the people's lofty aspiration and confidence with more good and moving works in order to win new victories for the socialist cause.

Zhou Yang, Xia Yan and Zhang Guangnian gave out cash awards and award certificates to winning authors amidst warm applause.

Zhou Yang also spoke at the ceremony. He said: There is no lack of successors to our literary cause. It is indeed gratifying that a large number of middle-aged and young writers are playing the backbone role in the literary world. He pointed out: Selecting and rewarding good literary works is a good method to promote literary and artistic undertakings. It should be institutionalized and continued. He thought that truth was the very lifeblood of arts and that literary works must be true to life. However, as far as revolutionary writers are concerned, they must be loyal to the party, the people and the socialist cause in addition to that truth. Revolutionary writers must produce good works that are imbued with socialist and patriotic ideas to encourage the people to work for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. Writers should maintain and promote the situation of stability and unity, not undermine it in any way. He expressed the hope that writers will have the courage to overcome difficulties in their advancement and overcome individual shortcomings and mistakes of their own. They should eliminate the ultraleft trend of thought and at the same time combat the tendency of liberalization. They should study painstakingly and boldly explore artistic perfection. They should be modest, guard against arrogance and welcome criticism and assistance. Zhou Yang said finally: Literature and art and science are indicators of a country's spiritual civilization. A consistent policy of the party is to cherish and encourage literati and scientists, not to frustrate their initiative and, when they have shortcomings and mistakes, to bale them out and help them.

He Shiguang spoke at the ceremony on behalf of the winning authors. The 30 best short stories will be published in one book by the Shanghai Literary and Art Publishing House.

#### NATIONAL SOIL SURVEY COMPLETED IN 192 COUNTIES

OW251429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Work has been completed in 192 counties and is under way in 701 counties in China's current national soil survey, according to the national soil survey office.

The current survey, the second in China since the People's Republic was established in 1949, was started in 1979 and is scheduled to be completed in 1985 in the more than 2,100 counties throughout the country. All of China's land, including cultivated land, pastureland, and forest land, will be surveyed. Only cultivated land was analyzed during China's first soil survey in 1958. Scientific data already collected during the current soil survey has been used to plan farm production on more than 10 million hectares of land.

Based on survey data, the authorities in Zunhua County, Hebei Province, have revised crop plans by reducing winter wheat areas and expanding rice and maize areas. The county's output of grain last year was 32,000 tons more than in 1979. Outputs of rice and peanuts were up 61 percent and 55.3 percent respectively over 1979.

Under the guidance of soil experts, agro-technicians work with local peasants on the field surveys. Knowledge gained from the surveys is evaluated to distinguish, utilize and improve soils. The goal of the soil survey is to distinguish soil types, soil properties and soil fertility in various counties and draw soil maps, including soil improvement and utilization maps. The new technique of aerial photography has been applied in more than 100 counties during the current soil survey. The state has established six soil analyzing and testing centers in Gongzhuling (Jilin Province), Taiyuan, Hangzhou, Chengdu, Yingchuan and Changsha. About 500 well-equipped laboratories have been established for the soil project.

FUJIAN REVIEWS ITS FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES

OW251433 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and the responsible persons of the provincial People's Government carried out serious discussions and analyses on the implementation of particular policies and flexible measures in the course of developing Fujian's trade with foreign countries in the past year. They decided to further carry out those particular policies under the guidance of the principle of readjustment established by the central authorities.

Fujian has scored fairly good results in carrying out particular policies and flexible measures in the course of developing trade with foreign countries. However, generally speaking, its progress is not fast enough and it is still far from meeting the requirements put forward by the central authorities. It still fails to blaze a trail.

The Standing Committee of the Provincial CCP Committee held: This state of affairs is mainly due to the influence of leftist ideas which prevailed over a protracted period and the lack of effort to emancipate the mind and to create anew. It is because people are accustomed to doing things in an old way and are afraid to introduce reforms for fear of committing mistakes.

The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee pointed out: We must neither vacillate nor retrogress in carrying out particular policies and flexible measures this year. It said: In doing economic work, it is necessary to vigorously criticize leftist ideas and continue to emancipate our thinking. We must ease back sufficiently on capital construction; readjust enterprises; stabilize production; strengthen our work in science and technology; adopt more flexible policies; enliven activities in foreign trade; and improve the people's livelihood.

Regarding the development of the Xiamen special zone, the provincial People's Government has decided to allocate 50 million yuan this year to start working on water supply and electricity, on road, airport and harbor construction as well as on expanding communications facilities. At the same time, it is necessary to fully use the existing industrial foundation in Xiamen and employ foreign investments and imported technology and equipment to transform existing enterprises, expand production capabilities and increase the output of export products.

In carrying out trade with foreign countries, we must develop production and strive to fulfill this year's export targets. It is necessary to make use of funds from foreign countries and Overseas Chinese to accelerate construction work in light industry; turn out more sugar, paper, textile products, tea and canned goods; and strengthen weak links in the fields of transportation, communications and the power industry. We must give full play to the fact that there are many Overseas Chinese from Fujian, and try our best to earn more foreign exchange not connected with foreign trade. At the same time, we must actively encourage joint ventures with investments from foreign countries and from Hong Kong and Macao.

JIANGSU DAILY REPRINTS ARTICLE ON LITERATURE, ART

OW251255 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Report on QUNZHONG ZAZHI [MASSES MAGAZINE 5028 5883 7177 6125] issue No 4, 1981, contributing commentator's article: "Uphold the Four Fundamental Principles To Promote Vigor in Literary and Art Creation"--frontpaged in the 25 March edition of XINHUA RIBAO]

[Text] The article says: The four fundamental principles put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping as to what must be adhered to in the ideological and political field, when he spoke at the March 1979 party meeting discussing principles in theoretical work, have won wide support among writers and artists.



Realizing the great significance of firm adherence to the four fundamental principles through their practice of literary and art work and their personal experience, writers and artists have heightened their awareness of the need to implement these four fundamental principles. Some comrades have awakened and made progress. However, there still are some comrades who in varying degrees suffer from an erroneous attitude. In their view, the four fundamental principles are a kind of obstruction, a kind of obstacle to literary and art creation. Particularly serious is the fact that a few individual comrades have openly made statements casting doubts on and negating the four fundamental principles. They have set firm adherence to the four fundamental principles and vigorous literary and art creation against each other by arguing that only when we break with these principles can we have a breakthrough in literary and art creation. Since this is a matter of principle of major importance, we have to clearly distinguish right from wrong on this matter.

The article notes that the core of the four fundamental principles is party leadership. It devotes a large part to the fruitful results gained in literary and art creation under the guidance of the party's line, principles and policies. At the same time, it points out the problems that have cropped up among literary and art circles as a result of infringement on the party's line, principles and policies.

The article points out that our literature and art should help train a new generation of socialist people, lift the people up to a higher spiritual level, bring about further perfection and development of socialist society and meet the people's growing cultural needs. Meeting these objectives in socialist literature and art is also a political task. In order to fulfill the lofty mission entrusted to literary and art workers by the party and people for the new historical period, we must continue to uphold the four fundamental principles and act in line with these principles with heightened consciousness.

The article says: Comrade Zhou Enlai once pointed out that there are indeed restrictions under Marxism. What we must observe are the restrictions of major importance; we are not opposing all restrictions in general. What are the restrictions of major importance for us then? None other than the four fundamental principles. If we ignore these major restrictions in the form of the four fundamental principles, how can we have any socialist literature and art that serve the people and socialism? It is hard to expect literary and art creation to accurately reflect the richly colorful, and multifaceted, complex social life, to profoundly reflect the demand of the times and the people's wishes and to use socialist ideas to educate the people so as to inspire in them a positive and enterprising spirit of going all out and aiming high if we run counter to the guidelines of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

In its documents concerning literary and art work, the party Central Committee laid down [passage indistinct]. However, as revolutionary writers, we must not forget that we are working for socialist literature and art, that we must unswervingly follow the orientation of socialist literature and art, that we must strive to make literature and art serve the four modernizations and that we must (?perseveringly) educate the people in the need to strive with one heart and one mind to advance in the march toward socialist modernization. What we want to see blossom in the garden of a hundred literary and art flowers are fresh, socialist flowers. [passage indistinct]

#### SHANGHAI'S SIXTH CADRES TRAINING CLASS BEGINS

OW251237 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO, the sixth rotational cadres training class of the party school under the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee opened on 24 March, and Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the opening ceremony on the significance and methods of eliminating leftist ideas.

Reviewing the history of our party in his speech, he pointed out that the leftist idea-related mistakes committed by our party in the past caused very serious harm and tremendous damage to the cause of our party. Speaking of the party as a whole, although the line, principles and policies set at the 3d session of the 11th party Central Committee have corrected the left-oriented mistakes, the harm of the left is still not yet thoroughly understood by many of our cadres and party members. It is still a serious obstacle in our advancement. Without thoroughly eliminating the leftist ideas, it is very likely that our party's correct line, principles and policies will be misrepresented and even prematurely rejected. We might also commit left-oriented mistakes again that adversely affect the modernization campaign. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to study the documents of the work conference of the party Central Committee well this time, eliminate the root cause of the leftist inclination that has existed in our party for a long time and correctly implement the line, principles and policies established at the third session of the party Central Committee in order to quicken the pace of the modernization campaign.

Dwelling on how to eliminate the leftist ideas, Hu Lijiao said: First, we should study the documents well, particularly the documents of the 3d, 4th and 5th plenary sessions and the recent work conference of the 11th party Central Committee. At the same time, we should study some basic Marxist theories to improve our ability to perceive the leftist mistakes and to avoid their repetition. This is the basis and starting point of our study this time.

Next, after we have improved our understanding through study, we should, in connection with our respective departments, units and our own practical work and ideological conditions, concentrate on sorting out leftist ideas in various expressions, understanding the harm they cause and discovering through analysis the cause of their appearance. The purpose is to draw lessons from them. Do not pay particular attention to affixing the responsibility to any persons. While sorting out leftist ideas, the primary task is self-education complemented by necessary criticism and help. We must strictly follow the principle of the three don'ts [don't seize on others' faults, don't slap political labels on people and don't wield the big sticks] and we must not record people's remarks on their personal files. We must be helpful to others and cure the disease to save the patient.

Third, we must adhere to the principles of seeking truth from facts and of being united in looking forward. In the course of protracted political movements, a lot of people have been wronged and have had unhappy experiences with others. These should be resolved during this study. We must pay attention to the whole situation and forget about personal grudges.

Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, also spoke at the ceremony. He pointed out: Only after mastering the conditions of our country, party and people can we completely overcome the leftist ideas and mistakes. He also mentioned that sorting out leftist ideas and adhering to the four basic principles are not contradictory. Only after we have sorted out the leftist ideas and eliminated their influence can we adhere even better to the party's four basic principles.

Zhong Min and Xia Zhengnong, secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and others also attended the ceremony.

#### BRIEFS

SHANDONG WHEAT PRODUCTION--Jinan, 10 Mar (XINHUA)--Shandong Province is stepping up early-stage field management of its wheat crop, which is planted in a total area of 53.9 million mu, a little less than last year's wheat acreage. Various steps are being taken to raise unit yield to make up for the reduced acreage and increase total output. One of the steps taken was the dispatch of wheat technical advisory groups by the provincial party committee and People's Government just before the spring festival to help various localities to raise their unit yield. Field management has been concentrated in particular on the more than 30 million mu of wheat fields, second or third grade in manure and water conditions. By now the province has hoed 13.14 million mu, packed soil in another 3.6 million mu, applied top dressing to a total of 17.34 million mu and watered 1.08 million mu of its wheat crop. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0121 GMT 10 Mar 81 OW]

REN ZHONGYI VISITS GUANGDONG INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

HK250740 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 19 March, Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, visited the provincial No 2 Light Industry Department to inspect work and hold a forum with the comrades of this department. He put forward many important opinions on readjustment, reform and the relevant policy issues of the provincial No 2 Light Industry Department.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said at the forum: It is necessary to develop the production of No 2 light industry in our province, enliven the markets, satisfy the needs of the markets, increase exports and grasp production of some speciality products and brand-name products. New creations must be made in brand-name products. The garment industry must produce some new garment designs and compete in the markets both at home and abroad. The handicraft industry must produce traditional products. However, we must not engage exclusively in making products that we have been producing for years but must continuously create new products and make use of the favorable conditions of Hong Kong and Macao to put our own products on the market.

Regarding duplicate construction of factories, it is necessary to carry out administrative intervention. We cannot have everyone producing electric fans. It is necessary to control the development of new trades. It is not good for big fish to devour small fish as is the case with capitalism. However, if by "eating out of a big pot of rice" small fish can still exist--no matter how backward they are--without agreeing to integrate, it is impossible for advanced big fish to find a way to devour the backward small fish. This is not good and it is not socialist superiority. It is not good for each to care only about his own work and go his own separate way.

Regarding the issue of the goal of production, the comrades of No 2 Light Industry Department must organize discussions well and emancipate their minds. Most of the collective enterprises of the No 2 light industry are comparatively small. However, there are also some large enterprises and we must not restrict their development. Regarding production and service trades that are needed in society, it is necessary to investigate and study them well and obtain a clearer picture regarding which trades are already being operated and which are not. It is necessary to operate those which are not being operated or those which are unable to satisfy the needs of society because they are not operating at full capacity.

No 2 light industry enterprises must do a good job of selling their products themselves in accordance with the regulations and enliven the markets.

The wages and welfare of the collective enterprises of No 2 light industry can be equivalent to those in the state enterprises. Collective enterprises which manage better can increase wages and welfare to higher levels than in the state enterprises. Those which manage poorly must decrease wages and welfare to lower levels than in the state enterprises. However, enterprises must shoulder profits and losses by themselves, must not engage in "eating out of a big pot of rice" and must not be restricted by the 2-month bonus. Those which have indeed done well can receive more than 2 months of bonus. Those which have not done well and suffered losses should not receive even half a month of bonus. It is necessary to implement to each according to his work--more pay for more work. Those who can practice piece-rate wages should do so as much as possible. This will be more favorable toward mobilizing people's activism.

Wages and bonuses must be closely integrated with the situation of the enterprises' production to make the workers feel that the enterprises belong to them. In production, the enterprises can engage in integration. In collective welfare, it is also necessary to engage in integration.

The comrades engaged in No 2 light industry must take the lead in using No 2 light industry products. In this way, they can acquaint themselves directly with the quality of their own system's products.



HUBEI CONFERENCE DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

OW251754 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpts] On the evening of 24 March, the Hubei provincial party committee and the Hubei Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference to convey the guidelines of the national forum on reforming the industrial management system. Comrade Wang Ping, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference. The responsible person of the provincial economic commission reviewed the guidelines of the national forum.

The responsible person of the provincial Economic Commission outlined several requirements for our province in implementing the guidelines of the national forum on reforming the industrial management system. The requirements particularly stressed the "three reliances and one stress." First, it is necessary to rely on politics by strengthening the party's leadership over enterprises, perfecting the plant manager responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee and perfecting the system of personal responsibility. Second, it is necessary to rely on policy by further implementing measures related to extending experiences gained by pilot projects, fully arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers and seriously carrying out investigation and study to promptly solve problems related to the policy of restructuring and forming combined enterprises. Third, it is necessary to rely on science by tapping potentials of and carrying out innovations in existing enterprises and by vigorously promoting activities to learn from Shanghai and advanced enterprises.

The "one stress" means stressing economic results. The province's industrial and communications department must strive to achieve outstanding results in the following aspects. First, they must strive to rapidly produce commodities that are in urgent demand by a large market, that can remove a great deal of currency from circulation, and that are not only cheap but also of good quality. Second, they must ensure the fulfillment or overfulfillment of this year's profit return plans. Third, they must fulfill or overfulfill in an all-round way this year's industrial production plans.

Wang Ping, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the conference, calling on cadres, technicians and workers on the province's industrial and communications front to shoulder the historical mission, strive to boost industrial output beginning next April and make new contributions during the period of readjustment of the national economy.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG REVENUE--In January and February 1981, income from revenue throughout Guangdong increased by 7.2 percent over the corresponding period of 1980. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the province's economy has been enlivened. However, it is necessary to continue to give greater decisionmaking powers to enterprises, communes and brigades, correctly handle the relations between economic readjustment and the policy concerning the special economic zones in Guangdong, and integrate domestic and foreign economic work into an organic body to enable them to promote each other. It is also necessary to give play to the outstanding situation of the light industry in the province and in Guangzhou, and spend the funds at the correct points. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 19 Mar 81 HK]

GUANGXI ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCULAR--Recently, the Guangxi Regional People's Government issued a circular approving the arrangements of the regional environmental protection office on publicizing environmental protection. The circular urged various areas to launch propaganda on this from mid-March to the end of April. The propaganda will concentrate mainly on the important significance between protecting the environment and developing the national economy. The circular also urged the various areas to cite the advanced units in environmental protection, which is an integral part of building socialist spiritual civilization and material civilization. It is also necessary to publicize and popularize environmental science. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Mar 81 HK]



GUIZHOU SURVEYS RURAL LIVING CONDITIONS FOR 1980

HK260612 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Summary] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the provincial Statistics Bureau has carried out a survey of 1980 incomes, expenditures and other conditions in 690 peasant households in 23 counties, special areas and districts. The survey showed that the rural situation is very good, with increased grain production and incomes. According to the survey, which covered 3,897 people in the 690 households, the average grain ration per head was 564 jin 3 liang, an increase of 16.82 percent compared with the previous year. Average cash income was 189.5 yuan per head, an increase of 21.78 percent. Income from domestic sideline occupations rose in varying degrees. Grain production from private plots averaged 91 jin 6 liang per head, an increase of 34.3 percent over 1979. The average number of pigs per person was 2.2 at the end of the year, an increase of 4.76 percent. Average cash income from domestic sideline occupations was 89 yuan, an increase of 31.46 percent.

Average living costs per head were 139.2 yuan, an increase of 19.75 percent over 1979. This included expenditure of 96.4 yuan on food, an increase of 16.99 percent. On average each person consumed 19 jin 6 liang of pork, an increase of 37.06 percent. Forty-five of the households surveyed built new houses during the year, an increase of 19 compared with 1979. Average living space per person was 61.3 square meters, an increase of 4.1 percent.

Twenty-eight of the households received net incomes of over 300 yuan, 17 more than in 1979, while 22 households received net incomes of below 80 yuan, 46 less than in 1979.

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK260314 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Summary] The eighth meeting of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 24 March. The meeting adopted a resolution on convening the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress in Chengdu in the last 10 days of April. The meeting also adopted resolutions on organizing provincial People's Congress delegates to carry out inspections, and on draft safety regulations for factories, mines and other enterprises.

"In accordance with the recommendation of Governor Lu Dadong, the meeting decided to appoint Tian Bao vice governor and to relieve Yangling Duoqi of his vice governorship. The meeting also decided to appoint (Xie Jie) adviser to the provincial People's Government." The meeting also approved a number of appointments and dismissals in the judiciary.

The sessions on 24 March were presided over by provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Zhang Xiushu and Ma Shitu. Present were Chairman Du Xinyuan and Vice Chairmen Li Linzhi, Liu Ziyi, Tong Shaosheng, Li Zhongyi, Gu Zhibiao and Liu Yunbo. Attending as observers were Vice Governors Qiao Zhimin, Wuxihai and others concerned.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU POLITICAL, LEGAL CONFERENCE--Recently, the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee held a conference of the political and legal secretaries of the party committees of the prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities. The participants discussed the future tasks of political and legal work and revealed that the number of crimes has increased. Therefore, it is not enough to rely on law and discipline alone, but it is necessary to integrate law and discipline with crime prevention by taking stopgap measures and radical measures to rectify law and order in society. It is also necessary to do a good job of comprehensively controlling law and order in society, basically solving its problems, and eliminating crime in the embryonic stage. The participants urged all the cadres and policemen who are fighting on the political and legal front to enliven their spirit, unite, work hard, and make new contributions in realizing the four modernizations. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Mar 81 HK]

BEIJING RIBAO ARTICLE ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH NOTED

OW251445 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 25 Mar 81

["Excerpts" of Beijing RIBAO 20 March article by (Wang Hongjing) and (Liu Jinghua): "On Unlimited Freedom of Speech"]

[Text] An explanation with regard to the freedom of speech has for some time been making its appearance in our society. According to this explanation, the word freedom means that one is free from any external restrictions. According to the explanation, this so-called freedom of speech means unlimited freedom to make any kind of statement, to say what one wants to say without taking into account where one says it or the purpose, impact and social effect of what one says, and to even oppose the Constitution. This myth about the freedom of speech is harmful in theory and is impractical. Some young people who lack historical knowledge and life experience, unable to thoroughly understand it, have been led astray both ideologically and in actual deeds.

In order to survive, mankind must engage in productive labor, thus creating a certain kind of social relationship. As a man's words and actions have always been subjected to restrictions imposed by the various social groups, it is impossible to have totally unlimited freedom. In a class society, either in a society practicing the slave system or in a feudal patriarchal society, the working people have no freedom of speech at all. Even the capitalist countries in the West do not approve of unlimited freedom of speech. These countries have invariably included all kinds of restrictions on the freedom of speech in their laws.

U.S. law contains many regulations regarding limits on the publication of news and the freedom of speech such as prohibitions on creating disorder in society and slandering other people. The U.S. federal criminal law stipulates that anyone who advocates the use of force to subvert the federal government or the local government will be punished. In a general sense, the freedom of speech is observed within the scope of law. In other words, it is subject to the restrictions of law. The restrictions on the freedom of speech in a capitalist society cannot be viewed simply from the stipulations in the law but, more importantly, should be viewed from the essence of the social system as a whole.

In a capitalist society, the biggest freedom is the freedom to buy and sell labor, that is, the freedom of capitalists to exploit workers in order to increase their capital. As for the degree of freedom of speech, it is in direct proportion to capital wealth; the broad masses of hired workers do not have unlimited freedom of speech. Even among the bourgeoisie, the freedom of speech is similarly limited because of the differences in wealth and status of bourgeois individuals who are always trying to cheat or outwit each other. In short, a prerequisite of the freedom of speech in a capitalist society is that it must not endanger the fundamental interests and state power of the bourgeoisie. Should freedom of speech exceed these limits, various ways and means may be used to deprive one of one's freedom of speech or even one's freedom to live. This kind of capitalist freedom is tantamount to preventing the working people from extricating themselves from the quagmire of being unfree.

Socialist society has greater freedom than capitalist society. This is because in a socialist society the system of man exploiting man has been eliminated, the working people have become masters of the country, a broad vista has been opened for freedom of speech of the overwhelming majority of the people and a material and ideological foundation has been established. However, this is not to say that freedom of speech should be devoid of any restrictions. Under no circumstances should freedom of speech be taken to mean freedom to say what one wants to say without having to bear legal and moral responsibility. First of all, everyone should respect and observe law and discipline. Anyone who violates law and discipline should be punished. Second, everyone should respect and observe social moral standards. Anyone who makes statements violating public morality should be reprimanded and criticized. Socialist freedom of speech can only be practiced within a certain scope of law and morality.

Of course, when we oppose unlimited freedom of speech it does not at all mean that we claim that our present democracy and legal system are perfect and devoid of any problems. In the course of perfecting socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, we must see to it that proper freedom of speech be guaranteed and respected by the law and we must struggle against attempts to suppress democracy and restrict freedom of speech. This, however, is different from advocating unlimited freedom of speech. Some people who advocate unlimited freedom of speech claim that there is a bureaucratic class within the party and threaten to launch a second Great Cultural Revolution. From this, it is not hard for us to see that the so-called unlimited freedom of speech is in essence freedom of negation and opposes the four fundamental principles, to sabotage the political situation of stability and unity and to undermine the socialist modernization program. This will not succeed because our people do not approve of it.

#### BEIJING TO REORGANIZE HEAT TREATMENT WORKSHOPS

OW260736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal People's Government recently accepted a proposal submitted by the Beijing Technical Exchange Station, a mass organization under the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council, to merge and reorganize the 438 scattered heat treatment workshops in the city. The workshops, attached to manufacturing plants, are engaged in quenching, annealing and tempering processes which improve the physical properties of metals.

Lu Chaming, chairman of the Beijing station, said 400 volunteers working at the station last year did an extensive survey of the city's manufacturing plants and pointed out many of the plants had their own auxiliary processing shops which overlapped. They made proposals to improve distribution of the processing workshops throughout the city in order to reduce pollution, cut the consumption of energy, and raise efficiency and the level of specialization. The municipal government held special meetings to discuss the proposals and Xuanwu District was selected to be the first to carry out the reorganization. Late last year Xuanwu District relocated its metal heat-treatment shops, reduced the number from 67 to 24 and realized an annual saving of 8 to 10 million kilowatt-hours of electricity.

The Beijing Technical Exchange Station is located near the workers' club in Xuanwu District. It was set up in 1973 to bring together experts in various industries to exchange technical experience, popularize advanced technology, solve production problems and make technical innovations. Now more than 1,700 people regularly take part in activities at the station. Most of them are experienced industrial workers, engineers and technicians, but there are also some university professors and researchers. The station has divided them into 43 teams according to industry classification. "Not for fame or gain, but to build socialism" is the motto of every station member. Most people work at the station in their spare time and get no special pay. Many retired workers are members of the teams.

Many factories submit their requests for help to the station. A pharmaceutical factory asked for help on bottling of tinctures and syrups which was being done by hand. The station sent its pneumatic team to the factory and they designed and helped install automatic bottling equipment which included five processes, bottle-washing, filling, capping, sealing and labelling. The station has contributed to the popularization of new techniques to save energy. Now 90 percent of the electric heating equipment with a maximum temperature of 600 degrees centigrade used in Beijing's factories has been switched to infrared technology, and alumina-silicate refractory material has been installed in 40 percent of the heat-treatment furnaces, reducing consumption of electricity.

Other activities of the Beijing Technical Exchange Station include training classes, lectures, question-and-answer meetings and technical exhibitions. Books and technical data are also compiled to help train technicians and popularize advanced techniques. The station recently compiled and published the "Theory and Practice of Metal Cutting", a two-volume book written by professors, engineers and workers specializing in this field.

BEIJING 'INTENSIFIES' TRAINING OF WORKERS

OW251415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--A massive training and retraining scheme, involving nearly every factory worker in Beijing, is to be intensified this year, the municipal Industrial and Communications Bureau said today. The training scheme, under which a total of 145,000 workers were trained last year to raise their efficiency and general knowledge or retrained for other work, has been running since 1979 to meet the challenges of China's modernization program and the economic readjustment.

A spokesman for the Industrial and Communications Bureau said today: "The coming year will see a big increase in our training program." Specific plan has not yet been worked out, but he said that as Beijing's planned shift from heavy industry to light industry progresses, "we expect hundreds of thousands more workers to be transferred to other work." He said that about one million workers work in the industrial and communications system. Among them the number of young workers who entered the factories since 1968 is 477,000, accounting for 45.9 percent of the total work force in the system.

He said: "In 1980, we ran 1,519 classes of junior middle school courses, 603 classes of senior middle school courses and 592 classes of university or TV university courses, with a total enrollment of 180,000 young workers. About 150,000 of them passed examinations in mathematics, physics and chemistry." In addition, he said, more than 5,000 leading cadres participated in training classes to raise their proficiency in management, accounting for 63 percent of the total managerial personnel in the industrial and communications system.

At the Number 7 chemical plant, 200 young workers were trained last year to make raw materials for the manufacture of synthetic fibres, a totally new line, the bureau said. The spokesman said: "There will be more of this kind of realignment in 1981 and, apart from consolidating the technical schools and sparetime schools that have already been set up, we are planning to adopt other measures to get the workers trained."

These measures will include: At factories operating under capacity, workers can work a five-day week, instead of the standard six-day week, and study on the sixth day, or work six hours a day and study two hours. Factories working at full capacity are raising efficiency to relieve workers for regular training classes related to their work, apart from lifting general education levels with sparetime classes. It was learned that an estimated 500,000 workers are studying in sparetime schools and colleges or through TV courses in the whole city and another 50,000 are receiving higher education. The industrial and communications system alone has 3,000 professional teachers and 5,000 sparetime teachers invited from among the engineers and technicians and professional teachers from university and colleges. Now it has sent 500 more people to universities and colleges to have further study and will return to be teachers for the workers training scheme.



BEIJING GARRISON HOLDS POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK260543 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The Beijing garrison held a political work conference from 16 to 21 March. The meeting conducted fundamental education on the party's line, principles and policies and eliminated the influence of leftist ideology. Garrison Commander Pan Yan and Political Commissar Wu Lie made speeches.

Since the third plenary session, the party committees and political organs of the garrison have done a lot of work regarding major issues such as publicizing, studying and implementing the party's line, principles and policies and ensuring the party's absolute leadership over the army. The commanders and fighters support and firmly trust the correct leadership of the Central Committee and seriously implement the party's line, principles and policies. Notable progress has been made in all work.

On the basis of seriously summing up experiences and lessons, the conference decided on work measures. The conference clearly pointed out: The most important thing in implementing the spirit of the central work conference and the all-PLA political work conference is to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and ensure that the cadres and fighters uphold the four basic principles, firmly trust the Central Committee's correct leadership, and resolutely implement the major principle stipulated by the central work conference. We must bring into play the power of political and ideological work and unite the cadres and fighters to work hard and enthusiastically to fulfill their honorable tasks of defending the Central Committee, the capital and the modernization drive.

PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL HONORED IN BEIJING

OW260158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau held a meeting on 25 March to commend 71 collectives and 502 individuals that had rendered meritorious service in carrying out activities to "serve the people, be responsible to them, maintain good public order in the capital and further implement the party Central Committee's four directives" throughout the municipality. The common characteristics of these collectives and individuals are a strong sense of political responsibility and serving the people wholeheartedly.

In his speech at the commendation meeting, a responsible person of the municipal Public Security Bureau called on the public security cadres and police throughout the municipality to implement the party Central Committee's four directives in their work, to raise their political consciousness, to strengthen their sense of organization and discipline, to exemplarily carry out the party Central Committee's line and policies and to maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the broad masses of people in order to win their love and support.

HEBEI MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR VICE CHAIRMAN LI DE

HK260549 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Summary] Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Li De died of illness on 31 December 1980. A memorial service was held for him in Shijiazhuang on 18 March. Wreaths were sent by Wang Renzhong, Lin Tie, Ma Guorui, Zhang Ce, Liu Zihou, Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Li Erzhong, Wang Zheng, Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe, Zhao Yimin and Pei Yangshan. Present at the service were Jiang Yizhen, Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe, Zhao Yimin, Wang Yu, Wang Kedong, Xing Anmin, Lu Zhiguo and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC. Provincial CCP Committee Second Secretary and People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Jiang Yizhen presided. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and CPPCC Chairman Yin Zhe read the memorial speech.

SHIJIAZHUANG CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE

HK251348 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Summary] "Recently, the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP Committee held a work conference to convey and implement the documents of the central work conference and the spirit of the three-level cadres conference of the provincial CCP Committee, criticize leftism by integrating it with criticism of the mistakes of the former principal responsible comrade of the provincial CCP Committee, sum up historical experiences and lessons, and unify ideological understanding."

Through exposure and criticism, the participants have come to know that the serious economic losses in the past were caused by leftist mistakes. Therefore, deeply criticizing leftism by integrating it with criticism of the mistakes of the former principal responsible comrade of the provincial CCP Committee is very essential.

"Only by criticizing leftism can we clear away the obstacles on the road to advancement, do a good job of economic readjustment, realize political stability, and promote the development of various work."

The municipal CCP Committee held: "To criticize leftism is to liberate the mind, persist in seeking truth from facts, and proceed from reality in everything."

After reviewing various construction projects, the participants pointed out that it is necessary to adopt protection measures, avoid unnecessary losses, speed up the progress of those construction projects which have not been suspended, and give play to the results of investment in good time.

"Developing light and textile industries is one of the main tasks of economic readjustment in Shijiazhuang Municipality. Particularly, it is necessary to increase the varieties of products, improve quality and supply the material needs of the 10 key trades and products including textiles, knitwear, embroidery, printing and dyeing and finishing, garments and shoes and hats, plastics, wristwatches, medicine and so forth. Production of other products which are needed in society and have the conditions for being increased must also be increased."

At the same time, it is necessary to turn profits into losses in a minority of enterprises, strengthen finance management, set strict demands on financial discipline, curb unscrupulous distribution of bonuses and supplements, and reduce all expenses to the minimum.

"This year, all government organs and mass organizations and enterprises and units must reduce their office expenses by 20 percent based on last year's figures as well as other expenses and share the economic difficulties with the state.

"In order to better develop production, based on the principle of less closing and suspending but more amalgamating and transferring of production, it is necessary to organize multi-form alliances, coordination and cooperation among those enterprises whose products have no sales outlets and no development future. In production, it is necessary to continue to prominently grasp quality and greater product varieties, strive to produce more popular quality products, actively adopt and popularize new handicrafts industries, new technology and new materials and create the conditions for improving the quality of products.

"In order to further readjust the economy and realize further political stability, the work conference of the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP Committee has studied and made plans on strengthening ideological and political work, further implementing party policy, ending all fighting, smashing and looting, readjusting the leadership group, strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship, and upholding law and order in society."

HEBEI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON LABOR EMPLOYMENT

HK251408 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Summary] "From 23 February to 2 March, the Hebei Provincial Government held a provincial conference on labor employment to report the situation and exchange experience on the work of labor employment last year, study and discuss views and measures for doing an even better job of labor employment this year, and thus have obtained a clearer picture of the orientation to take and the tasks. Provincial Governor Li Erzong and Vice governor Guo Zhi attended the conference and spoke."

It was pointed out at the conference: "To do a good job of labor employment this year, the most important thing is to extensively publicize and fully implement the principle of having the labor departments create employment, while at the same time integrating the voluntary organization of employment opportunities with individuals seeking their own employment. It is necessary to eliminate the leftist influence, mobilize social strength, and actively establish the conditions. Under the state's overall plans and guidance, it is necessary to effectively develop the trend of the collective economy independently--shouldering its own profits and losses--and develop a suitable individual economy which does not exploit others."

"The collective economy is an important, integral part of socialist public ownership, while individual economy is a subsidiary of socialist economy and an essential supplement. It is wrong to despise and neglect the collective economy. It is also wrong to criticize individual economy as capitalism. All bureaus and departments must pay serious attention to the development of both collective and individual economy, and extensively open up employment for a large number of people who are awaiting employment."

"It is necessary to apply the party's employment principle to educate a large number of people who are awaiting employment, overcome the ideology of solely relying on the state to join enterprises owned by the whole people to attain a secure job, and actively seek jobs in the collective economy and individual economy."

"We should see that although there are many people currently awaiting employment, there are still many production and service jobs that no one wants to do."

If the leadership at all levels pays serious attention while upholding the correct policy, the problem of employment can be solved. The participants also discussed measures for finding jobs for young people who are awaiting employment. "The leadership at all levels must include this task on the important daily agenda, effectively strengthen leadership over it, and grasp it firmly and well."

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ATTENDS AFFORESTATION RALLY

SK260420 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 21 March the autonomous regional People's Government convened a commendation and mobilization rally on afforestation, forest protection and fire prevention. Leading comrades of the region's party and government organizations, including Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Yun Shiyong, Shen Xinfu, Peng Mengyu, Gao Zengpei, (Xu Jinshen), Zhou Beifeng and Chen Bingyu, attended the rally. Yun Shiyong, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional People's Government, spoke at the rally. He said: In 1980, the region afforested 4.43 million mu of land and planted 101,140,000 million trees in areas around houses and villages and along roadsides and waterfronts, an increase of 61.9 percent over the 1979 level. The region raised saplings on 374,000 mu of land, an increase of 1.9 percent over the previous year. In 1980, there were no serious accidental fires in the region's major forests and most of the pasture areas. Comrade Yun Shiyong pointed out: Our achievements notwithstanding, we must be aware of the fact that our region's forestry resources are scarce and unevenly distributed. Serious natural disasters such as windstorms, drought and soil erosion still occur. The conspicuous problems at present are continuous damage to existing forests, and imbalance between felling and planting, regeneration falling behind lumbering, the slow pace of afforestation and a low tree survival rate. This further worsens the ecological environment and is an immense threat to agricultural production.



Some 50 million mu out of the region's 80 million mu of cultivated land is suffering from sandstorms and some 1.3 billion mu of pasture land is plagued by the threat of deterioration or becoming sandy. Our region contributes 180 million tons of silt, one-fourth of all the silt contributed by the northwest area, to the Huang He. If allowed to go unchecked, such a situation will have extremely serious consequences for the production and livelihood of the people.

#### SHANXI NOTES ECONOMIC, ELECTION PROBLEMS

HK260253 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Summary] The eighth meeting of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 25 March. The meeting adopted resolutions on the various reports presented to it. The participants expressed satisfaction with the achievements in economic work, county-level elections, and implementation of the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure. They also analyzed and studied problems in economic readjustment, the slow progress of county-level elections, and problems in social order. The session on 25 March approved the appointment of comrades (Huo Fan) and Wang Xi as vice governors of Shanxi.

The meeting called on the people of the province to further implement the spirit of the central and provincial CCP Committee work conferences, unite and work together to achieve further economic readjustment and political stability. During the meeting Vice Governor Zhang Jianmin gave a report on work in the second half of 1980 and arrangements for the first half of this year in carrying out direct elections at county level. He said: This work was launched throughout the province last July. It has now been completed in 47 counties and districts, 34 of which have already convened people's congresses. Democracy has been brought into full play in conducting these elections.

Zhang Jianmin also pointed out: "There are also many problems in the province's direct county-level elections. The main problem is that progress is slow and lags behind the country as a whole. The main reason for this is that leftist errors have not been completely cleared away, the work of solving problems in the aftermath of investigation work has not been completed, and certain victims of miscarriages of justice have not been rehabilitated. Factionalism is serious in some places. This causes difficulty in readjusting the leadership groups and has a direct effect on the progress of the elections. Secondly, the leaders of some units are unaccustomed to working in a democratic way and cannot bring democracy into full play. Problems of failure to act according to law are occurring all the time."

On arrangements for 1981, Zhang Jianmin said: "There are still 72 counties, municipalities and districts in the province that have not carried out elections, while some units that have held elections have not yet convened people's congresses. The Central Committee has demanded that the direct elections at county level be completed this year. It is therefore necessary to further implement the guiding ideology of the third plenary session in seeking truth from facts and correcting leftist errors, and eliminating the influence of leftist errors on the overall situation. We must correctly understand the status of direct county-level elections in economic readjustment, further strengthen leadership, and solve well the problem of integrating election work with other work. We must realize that elections work is identical with readjusting the leadership groups, with stability and unity, and with economic readjustment. We must not set elections work against these things or separate it from them. If elections work is done well, we will be able to mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses and stabilize the feelings of the cadres. If the leadership groups are stable, they will be able to stimulate the consolidation and development of the political situation of stability and unity and promote economic readjustment and production.

"We must bring democracy into full play, oppose anarchism and extreme individualism, persistently act according to law, and put a stop to violations of the electoral law and people's democratic rights."



FURTHER DETAILS OF SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI 20 MAR SPEECH

HK240254 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, the Shaanxi provincial CCP Committee organs held a report meeting on 20 March. Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a guidance report on studying the documents of the central work conference. Over 1,700 cadres of the organs attended the meeting. Comrade Ma Wenrui dwelt on three main topics: 1) the current situation; 2) the party's line, principles and policies; and 3) economic readjustment. He also put forward hopes and demands regarding study by cadres of the organs.

On the current situation, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: How should we view the current situation? We should regard it from the angle of the overall situation. First, we should look at the rural areas. This is the big sector; some 30 percent of the country's population live in the rural areas. The state of agricultural production and the peasants' livelihood is the main yardstick for judging the situation. Second, we should look at the market, which is a comprehensive reflection of the national economy and is closely linked to the whole body of the people. Third, we should look at industrial production and the livelihood of the urban workers.

After citing many figures to show that the situation in Shaanxi is just as good as in the rest of the country, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: In looking at the situation, we should look at the main current, the overall situation and the essence. We should not regard certain individual social phenomena as the yardstick for judging the situation. Still less should we apply our own narrowminded feelings or temporary inconveniences in daily life to deny that the overall situation is good. That is not the truth-seeking attitude of a materialist.

On the one hand, we say that the situation is very good, and at the same time we also point out that there are potential dangers. There seems to be a contradiction here, but actually it is a dialectical unity. We first affirm that the situation is very good, and then we point out where the problems are and the direction for advancing to further develop the good situation. The potential dangers we speak of mainly refer to the fact that leftist guiding ideology has not yet been completely overcome in economic construction and economic work. Unless this problem of guiding ideology is solved, then even if certain current economic problems are solved for the time being, new and still greater problems will arise. By seeing these potential dangers today, we can devise ways to avoid the outbreak of these dangers. This proves all the more the correctness of the Central Committee leadership.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: Why are there always problems of various kinds in the understanding of certain people? One factor is that they have not seriously studied the central documents and have not gotten a clear picture of the current problems by integrating theory with practice. Another is that they have been influenced by leftist ideology for a long time and cannot change their thinking all at once. Another is that certain people consider problems from the angle of individual gain or loss. When certain individual demands cannot be satisfied, they start grumbling and complaining. Another is that the standpoint of a few people is incorrect. They may hanker for the stuff of Lin Biao and the gang of four and never find the party's correct line to their taste, and even boycott it. In this study we must enhance our understanding through discussion.

On the question of the party's line, principles and policies, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: We must resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session and the major principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability stipulated by the recent central work conference. In their studies the comrades have all supported the principle stipulated by the central work conference and held that it is a continuation and development of the principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session and is the current sole correct economic and political guiding principle for our country.

However, some comrades set the spirit of the central work conference against the principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, holding that there are many changes in the central policies.

Is it true that the major principle laid down by the central work conference has changed the principles and policies stipulated since the third plenary session? No. Take economic readjustment: The central work conference proposed that we should carry out further readjustment, retreat where necessary and ensure that a sufficient retreat is made. We should also get on with those projects that should be continued. Far from changing the principles of the third plenary session, this is actually persistently carrying out those principles and continuing to fulfill the tasks put forward by that session. The guiding ideology of readjusting the national economy was proposed by the third plenary session. Afterward the central work conference in April 1979 stipulated the eight-character principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, centered on readjustment. This should have been a major turning point in our economic construction and work.

For 2 years, however, we failed to gain sufficient understanding of the seriousness of the existing problems. As a result, the principle was not effectively implemented and the imbalances in the national economy were not fundamentally changed. The capital construction front was not reduced according to plan. Expenditure that could have been cut in other aspects was not completely cut. To carry out further economic readjustment now is not only aimed at overcoming the current difficulties and eliminating the potential dangers; in an even more significant sense, it is aimed at fundamentally removing our economic work from the bindings of leftist ideology, truly basing our work on China's national condition, and ensuring that our economic construction develops in a coordinated, healthy and steady way. This precisely represents further implementation of the third plenary session's guiding ideology of seeking truth from facts and correcting leftist errors.

Of course, according to the viewpoint of dialectical materialism, there should be corresponding readjustments in policies as conditions change and people's understanding develops. Certain specific methods should also be changed. However, this does not mean changing the fundamental policies. It just means making them more perfect and realistic.

He said: It is inevitable that certain problems and deviations will arise in the course of implementing policies. Correcting these deviations and solving these problems does not mean negating the policies themselves, but is aimed at implementing them better.

In the field of ideology and politics, developing the political situation of stability and unity is a basic principle we have consistently upheld since the third plenary session. In order to achieve further political stability, the central work conference stressed that we must justly and forcefully propagate and uphold the four basic principles. This is extremely important. Some comrades set upholding the four basic principles against emancipating the mind, thinking, apparently, that if minds are emancipated the four basic principles are not needed, and that if we want to uphold the four basic principles there is no need to emancipate the mind. This is a completely erroneous view. There are also those who hold that upholding the four basic principles will hinder emancipation of the mind. As they see it, emancipating the mind means saying and thinking whatever one likes; this is called smashing all conventions and breaking out of all restrictions, including the conventions and restrictions of the four basic principles. This is a total misinterpretation and distortion of emancipation of the mind. We can only have the correct orientation and guidance by upholding the four basic principles and emancipating our minds, and thus truly succeed in seeking truth from facts and ensuring that the objective matches the subjective. We are bound to slide onto a sinister road if we talk about emancipation of the mind in isolation from the four basic principles.

There are also people who hold that stressing the four basic principles means drawing back and not releasing any more. This is also a very wrong interpretation. Upholding or not upholding the four basic principles is not at all an issue of drawing back or releasing. So-called releasing refers to issues among the people. It has always been the party's principle to bring democracy into full play among the people. There is no question of drawing back here.

Naturally, erroneous sayings among the people that violate the four basic principles will be criticized, but this is not drawing back, it is just criticizing incorrect things; it does not mean criticizing democratic rights and not allowing people to speak out. There has never been any question of releasing regarding all kinds of counterrevolutionaries, antiparty and antisocialist elements and criminals and law-breakers. We have never advocated relaxing things for them and have never allowed them to act wildly in defiance of the law.

Upholding party leadership is the core of upholding the four basic principles. There are two situations here also. In one, some people want to get rid of and negate party leadership. We said long ago that there could be no new China or socialist construction without Communist Party leadership. We must conduct criticism and education with regard to any attempt to weaken, get rid of, abolish and oppose party leadership, and also wage the necessary struggle. On the other hand, we must also proclaim that it is necessary to improve party leadership while upholding it. We can only [words indistinct] by improving party leadership. There are also some people who describe certain principles, policies and measures we have put forward in order to improve party leadership as not wanting and weakening party leadership. The most important thing in improving party leadership is to strengthen ideological and political work.

On the question of economic readjustment, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: To achieve further economic readjustment and political stability is the sole correct principle, stipulated by the Central Committee in light of the current situation in our country. Economic readjustment is a very arduous task that is bound to encounter all kinds of ideological resistance. All party and CYL members and organ cadres must unify their understanding and obey the unified commands of the Central Committee and the provincial CCP Committee. To succeed in this, it is very important to gain further understanding of the harm done by leftist ideology. We must seriously investigate the expressions of leftist ideology on the various fronts. The comrades can all put forward their own views on this point.

How are we to clear away leftist ideology? RENMIN RIBAO printed an editorial entitled "Use the Method of Criticism and Self-Criticism To Clear up Leftist Ideology." I hold that the spirit of this editorial is correct. I hope that you will all seriously study it and act accordingly.

We must have a political situation of stability and unity in order to make economic readjustment a success. Basically speaking our province enjoys stability, but there are also factors of instability. We must seriously deal with them and achieve further political stability by correctly distinguishing the two different kinds of contradiction and correctly handling contradictions among the people.

After speaking on these three topics, Comrade Ma Wenrui put forward the following hopes and demands to the cadres of the organs: 1) cadres of the provincial organs must continue to study in depth the central work conference documents and take the lead in clearing away leftist ideology; 2) resolutely implement the Central Committee's line, principles and policies; and 3) strive to improve ideological and work style.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said in conclusion: At present there are many difficulties in our work. We must stimulate our enthusiasm, work hard, squarely face and overcome the difficulties, and act according to the spirit of the central work conference to promote Shaanxi's economic readjustment and stability and unity and do a good job in developing the economy.

#### XIAN REGULATIONS ON PEASANTS' PRIVATE BUSINESS

HK250251 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] According to the 25 March issue of SHAANXI NONGMIN BAO [SHAANXI PEASANTS' NEWS] the Xian Municipal Government recently stipulated that rural peasants can engage in private business in eight fields.



These include: There is no limit on private raising of dairy or beef cattle; they can grow flowers and plants around their houses for sale; they may use carts and donkey-carts for short-distance transport; and they may carry cooked food and so on for sale in baskets and on shoulder-poles.

The regulations of the Xian Municipal People's Government say: If a peasant wants to engage in various businesses, whether occasionally or regularly, during collective labor time, he must first get the agreement of his production team and sign a contract, and hand over money to the production team on time. If people arbitrarily go away and tear up their contracts, the production team should fine them when carrying out distribution.

The municipal People's Government's regulations also clearly point out: Individual peasants are not allowed to engage in seven items of business: 1) buying motor vehicles, tractors or other large transport means to engage in transport work; 2) buying presses and so on to carry out processing; 3) opening up hotels or shops; 4) selling large livestock; 5) peddling industrial products without permission from the industrial and commercial departments; 6) masquerading as labor contractors [words indistinct].

#### XINJIANG'S WANG FENG JOINS SANITATION CAMPAIGN

OW210054 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] XINJIANG RIBAO reports: Some 2,000 cadres of the Xinjiang autonomous regional and Urumqi municipal government organs took to the street with shovels and brooms to join in the sanitation campaign yesterday morning. Those comrades who took part in the spring patriotic sanitation campaign with cadres of various organs were responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress, the Regional People's Government, the regional CPPCC Committee and Urumqi Municipality, including Wang Feng, (Wu Dingsheng), Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, Temur Dawamad, Huang Luobin, Li Yiayu and (Tanqinchao).

Early yesterday morning cadres from various organs took to the streets in various districts. Much garbage was piled up at a byproduct market in Hongqi South Street in downtown Urumqi. Cadres from various organs under the regional CCP Committee took part in sanitation work at this market. Wang Feng and other responsible comrades joined the others in cleaning up garbage with shovels. Though their clothes and shoes were stained with dirt and mud, they kept on working. The residents and passersby were very much pleased to see so many leading cadres working in the street. Some residents, workers and staff members also took up shovels and joined in the work voluntarily. By noon the garbage had been removed, the street cleaned and everything along the street put in order.

Some residents in the neighborhood and peddlers in the market offered tea to these comrades. (To-la-han), a Uygur attendant at a Muslim canteen, ran about enthusiastically offering tea to everyone. Comrade (Wu Dingsheng) had a chat with (A-bu-la Di-me-er), owner of a small restaurant, during the recess. The restaurant was filled with joyous laughter and an atmosphere of unity among all nationalities.

Leading cadres of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, regional People's Government, regional CPPCC Committee and Urumqi Municipality, as well as cadres from various organs, worked in various sections of the municipality, including Zhongshang Street, Qinghua Street and the October Square. They not only removed the garbage along the streets but also patched many holes in the sidewalks.

#### PLA Leaders Participate

OW210133 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The Urumqi PLA units and PL organs stationed in Urumqi dispatched some 1,800 commanders and fighters yesterday to take part in the spring sanitation campaign sponsored by the autonomous region and Urumqi Municipality to clean streets and remove garbage.



Leaders of the Urumqi PLA units, including Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Wei Youzhou, Kang Lize, Xing Yuanlin and Li Changlin, took to the street to work together with commanders and fighters.

It rained the day before yesterday, and there was still water here and there yesterday morning. Cadres and fighters took up scoops and shovels and arrived at the northern gate garden and the market for agricultural and sideline products around (Wen Yi) street. They got busy with cutting grass, cleaning the street and removing garbage. They did not pay any attention to the mud on their faces and clothes, and they removed 95 truckloads of garbage in the morning. They not only cleaned the streets and forest belts but also dredged some ditches. As a result, muddy water was removed and streets opened.

#### WANG FENG ATTENDS URUMQI TRUCK DRIVERS MEETING

OW240221 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The first representative meeting of drivers of Red Banner vehicles of the Urumqi PLA units was held in Urumqi on 23 March. This meeting was the result of activities carried out in the past 2 years or so to appraise the performance of these drivers. The more than 450 representatives at the meeting included drivers from northern and southern Xinjiang, cadres and fighters who guard transportation lines all year on the windswept and snow-capped plateaus and advanced personalities who worked diligently throughout the year to enhance combat readiness, military training, national defense construction and production. They are the representatives of more than 4,360 Red Banner vehicle drivers who have set a new work pace in the units.

Inspired by this vast number of fine drivers, the vehicle quality control rate rose 92.5 percent; the number of accidents was reduced by 31 percent over the previous year; and more than 3,270 dun of fuel were saved. By taking good care of their vehicles, adhering to discipline, observing safety operations and maintaining work quality they have contributed outstandingly toward army building and the four modernizations.

Attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and the Urumqi PLA units Wang Feng, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Wei Youzhu, Wang Fuzhi, Liu Haiqing, Cao-da-nuo-fu, Xing Yuanlin, Kang Lize and (Wen Pingzhao).

The opening ceremony was presided over by Xing Yuanlin, deputy commander of the Urumqi PLA units. Deputy Commander Liu Haiqing delivered a report on the selection of Red Banner vehicle drivers. He said: This representative meeting of Red Banner vehicle drivers is being held in an excellent situation in which the whole army is implementing conscientiously the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee and the all-army political work conference. By commending the advanced drivers and setting up examples, this meeting has further developed activities to learn from Lei Feng and other model heroes and will inspire more drivers to excel to become Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters and to strive to advance socialist modernization, defend the frontier region and build up Xinjiang.

#### URUMQI PLA LEADERS PUBLICIZE STUDY OF GUIDELINES

OW210355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0030 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Urumqi, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Over 500 leading cadres at and above the regimental level under the Urumqi PLA units went down to grassroots units at the company level and frontier defense outposts on both the northern and southern sides of the Tianshan Mountains to help these units to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the central work conference on the basis of their own study of the guidelines. Over 400 work teams led by cadres at and above the regimental level have now been dispatched to these grassroots units.

On arriving at the grassroots companies and frontier defense outposts, the leading cadres, including Deputy Commander Wang Fuzhi of the Urumqi PLA units, and Deputy Political Commissars Wei Youzhu, Cao-da-no-fu, and He Linzhao, paid attention to study and investigation and explained the documents of the central work conference in light of the actual thinking of cadres and fighters. Some comrades gave guidance and answered questions in the light of their own study.

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In studying and explaining the guidelines, the leading comrades centered on such issues as adhering to the four fundamental principles, correctly understanding the current situation, implementing the important principle of promoting further economic readjustment and political stability and building socialist spiritual civilization. They studied repeatedly, explained the principles clearly and led the broad masses of commanders and fighters to deepen their understanding of the guidelines of the central work conference.

XINJIANG BORDER DEFENSE REGIMENT'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW230516 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0034 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--A border defense regiment of the Urumqi PLA units has carried out mass ideological and political work in a lively manner, thereby enabling many ideological problems of the fighters to be solved at the squad level.

The regiment is responsible for guarding a border several hundred kilometers long. Supervision is not easy since the outposts are widely scattered along the extended line. Therefore the regiment has trained backbone forces and aroused higher and lower bodies to carry out mass ideological and political work so that a fighter's problems may be promptly noticed by his fellow fighters and a timely solution may be sought. As a result, the regiment has not reported a single political incident in the past 4 years. Defying difficult conditions, the cadres and fighters are guarding the motherland's western border with high combat morale.

Now the regiment has 8-12 ideological backbones in each company. These backbones have done their job well in mass ideological and political work. The regiment party committee annually organizes squad leaders and deputy leaders to study relevant documents and gain experience in supervision and education when the squad leaders and deputy leaders gather together for group training. The regiment's leading cadres and office work groups have gone to the companies to familiarize themselves with the situation there and use verbal teaching and exemplary conduct to help comrades there enhance their consciousness and ability.

BRIEFS

GANSU LIGHT INDUSTRY--In 1980 light and textile industrial enterprises throughout Gansu Province adopted effective measures to halt deficits resulting from mismanagement. As a result, 1980 losses declined 77.2 percent from 1979. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 Mar 81 SK]

XINJIANG AFFORESTATION--According to a station report, the regional People's Government issued an emergency circular on 18 March and held a meeting to mobilize the people for spring afforestation in Urumqi Municipality. The season for spring afforestation has arrived. The city of Urumqi decided to begin its afforestation activities as of 25 March. Janabil, vice chairman of the regional People's Government, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Mar 81 OW]

WEN WEI PO REPORT ON PRC'S NEW 5-YEAR PLAN

HK260152 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Dispatch from WEN WEI PO correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "China Is Now Drawing Up a New 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Hangzhou, 25 Mar--According to what State Planning Commission Adviser Xue Muqiao told this correspondent, China is currently drawing up a 5-year plan for readjusting the national economy, aimed at striving to completely rid the national economy of its protracted imbalance by 1985.

This correspondent asked Xue Muqiao about issues of concern to people abroad: Many people are concerned about how long this readjustment period is going to last, and would also like to know what the proportions between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and between accumulation and consumption should be and so on in light of the characteristics of China's national conditions. Xue Muqiao said the readjustment will go on for 5 years, and its aim is to ensure that the national economy will be able to develop more steadily and healthily in the future. With regard to the proper proportions, he said that this question is currently being probed. He declared that it is expected to take half a year to draw up this 5-year plan.

People abroad are also very concerned about the decline in China's iron and steel production in recent years. He said: When drawing up the first 5-year plan, we mapped out plans for heavy industrial production in accordance with the consumption needs of a population of several hundred million, so people's living standards improved during the first 5-year plan, while heavy industry also developed; however, afterwards we switched to producing iron and steel for the sake of producing iron and steel. Before 1978, the more iron and steel we produced the more insufficient we felt output to be, because the more we wanted to produce iron and steel, the more we had to expand the scale of capital construction, and the more we did that, the more insufficient we felt iron and steel output; we thus fell into a vicious circle. We are now taking the initiative in breaking out of this vicious circle, and getting away from the situation in which iron and steel were leading us by the nose. Although we have now cut the iron and steel production targets, we certainly do not feel that we are short of iron and steel. In 1978 and 1979 we needed to import 8 million tons of steel each year, but in 1980 we only imported 3 million tons, and we are only preparing to import 1 million tons this year.

Another issue of concern to people abroad is that of whether the contraction of capital construction will affect productivity. Xue Muqiao said that it would not. Citing China's machine building industry, he said that the production capacity of this industry was quite considerable, but previously the industry worked mainly to serve new enterprises and had no surplus capacity to help innovations and improvements in old enterprises. Now that capital construction has been cut, this industry has surplus capacity to help in tapping potentials and renovating old enterprises. Therefore, as far as the whole country is concerned, productivity will not decline.

CHINA ADVOCATES INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY REFORMS

HK260222 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Dispatch from WEN WEI PO correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "China Advocates International Currency Reforms"]

[Text] Hangzhou, 25 Mar--Bank of China Director Bu Ming pointed out: The present international monetary system is not suited to the circumstances and needs to be reformed. This is the first time the Chinese Government has publicly stated its views on the international monetary system since China resumed its representative rights in the IMF and the World Bank last year.

Bu Ming said at the world economic seminar in Hangzhou: "Everyone knows that due to major changes in the international political and economic situation, the international monetary system set up by the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in 1944 is no longer suited to present circumstances and hence needs to be reformed. We should establish a fair, rational and new international monetary system as soon as possible to facilitate the development of international economy and trade. Of course this can only be done after full consultations between all countries."

This correspondent asked Director Bu Ming what proposals China had for reforming the international monetary system. According to his information: China holds that reforms to the international currency system must be concentrated on solving three main problems: 1) the exchange rate system, because the present floating exchange rates are extremely unfavorable for the developing countries; 2) the issue of international reserves. At present the U.S. dollar remains a major international reserve currency, but its value is declining daily; in the future it will be necessary to concentrate on solving this contradiction in the international monetary system; 3) the issue of carrying out readjustment and making short-term loans to deal with imbalance in international payments. In the present serious situation in the international balance of payments, the IMF should play a still greater role by making short-term loans to countries with deficits to help them get over their difficulties.

#### WEN WEI PO ON PRC'S FOREIGN INVESTMENT FIGURES

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[Correspondent's dispatch: "China Announces Foreign Investment Figures"]

[Text] Hangzhou, 24 Mar--Ji Chongwei, member of State Council's Import/Export Commission and the Foreign Investment Control Commission, has revealed: By the end of 1980, foreign investment from abroad in China amounted to \$15.9385 billion.

Ji Chongwei pointed out that this enormous amount of foreign investment was obtained through various channels.

First, getting loans from foreign governments. The Japanese Overseas Cooperation Fund has granted China a loan of \$400 million; the Japanese Export-Import Bank granted an energy loan of \$1.5 billion and the Belgian Government a loan of \$31.5 million.

Second, getting loans from international organizations. This included the special drawing rights of \$450 million granted by the International Monetary Fund.

Third, getting credits from sellers. China has signed various agreements with 10 countries on credits provided by sellers, and the total sum of credits amounted to \$12.7 billion. These 10 countries are England, France, Italy, Canada, Sweden, Austria, West Germany, Belgium, Norway and Argentina. However, Ji Chongwei stressed in addition that due to the economic readjustment in China over the past 2 years, only a small amount of equipment has been imported. Thus, credits from sellers have not yet been fully utilized.

Fourth, obtaining foreign investment through joint ventures and cooperative businesses. Some \$170 million of foreign investment have been introduced by 20 joint venture projects and about \$500 million have been introduced by the other 300 plus projects.

Fifth, obtaining foreign investment through compensation trade. About \$87 million of foreign investment have been introduced by 3 large-scale projects and the other 350 plus medium and small-scale projects have introduced some \$100 million.

Ji Chongwei revealed the above figures in his thesis, which was entitled "China's Situation and Policies on Introducing Foreign Investment," delivered at the world economy seminar in Hangzhou. This was the first time that the Chinese Government has announced details on foreign investment, and it has greatly aroused the interest of all participants at the seminar.



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